The China Weekly
REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Many Chinese Newspapers Suspend Following Extension of Japanese Rule

28-PAGE RED CROSS SUPPLEMENT
WITH THIS ISSUE

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1937 VOLUME 83, NUMBER 1

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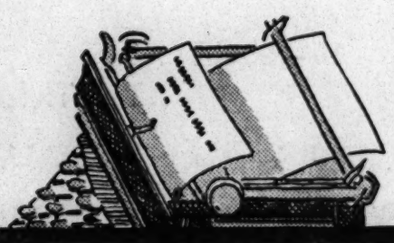

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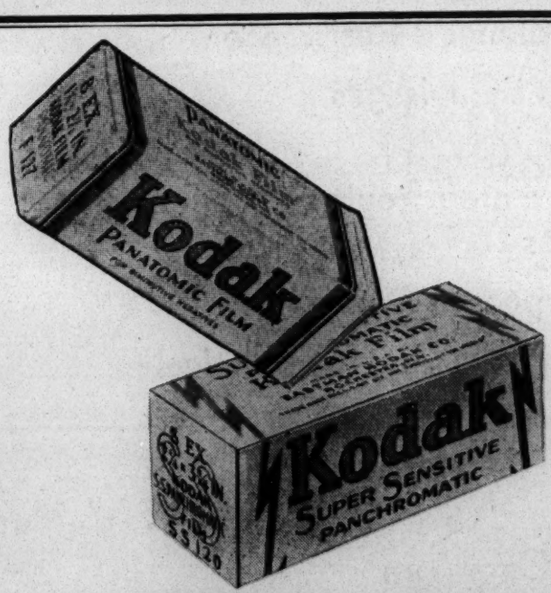

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Special Supplement to the "China Weekly Review"

RED CROSS WEEK ISSUE

SIX SPECIAL ARTICLES

•

SHANGHAI'S WAR RELIEF PROBLEMS

PENCIL SKETCHES BY SCHIFF

•

WHAT DID MATSUI REALLY SAY?

CHINESE CARTOONISTS ON BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

•

WAR POEM CONTEST

SHANGHAI, CHINA, DECEMBER 4, 1937 - - - PRICE OF SUPPLEMENT, 10 CTS.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Special Red Cross Supplement

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Shanghai Launches Red Cross Drive	1
How Shanghai Is Tackling Relief Problem. *By* DR. JOHN L. BAKER	2
Chinese Family System Aids Refugees..... *By* HUBERT FREYN	4
When War Takes Its Toll ..... *Photos By* "NEWSREEL" WONG	5
Shanghai Handles Nearly 20,000 Casualties.. *By* BRUNO KROKER	6
Gentle Hands Tend Wounded Men ..... *Photos By* T. A. HULTMAN	7
"Jacquinot Zone" Shelters Homeless.....	8
Medical Supplies Are Big Problem	10
Remaking Wounded Soldiers ..... *By* DR. THORNTON STEARNS	11
An Artist's Impressions Of A Refugee Camp *By* SCHIFF	12–13
Hospital For Refugee Children ..*By* ADA LUM	14
Whom Is Japan Fighting In China?..... *By* HENRY TREVOR	15
China Carries On Despite Reverses ..... *By* A. CHINESE OBSERVER	16
Chinese Cartoons On The Brussels Conference	17
What Did Matsui Really Say?	18
Japan's "Holy War" Against Chinese Reds.. *By* FREDERICK BUCKLAND	19
Chinese Editors And The War	20
What Returned Students Are Doing ..... *By* H. C. B.	22
Japan's Attitude Towards International Law *By* NUGENT RUGGE	24
War Poem Contest	iii

THE RED CROSS

HUMANIZATION of warfare sounds rather like a contradiction in terms. Nothing that human intelligence—or the lack of it—has devised is less humane than war. Mankind, however, refuses to be deterred from attempting to achieve the impossible and thus the Red Cross movement came into existence.

That it has not succeeded in accomplishing all that it set out to do is no justification for despair. Things of this nature should be judged by the amount of progress that they have made—not condemned for falling short of the goal. The amount of human misery that the Red Cross has alleviated cannot, of course, be statistically estimated, but the aggregate must be stupendous.

At the outset most stress was laid upon lessening the sufferings of men who had been stricken on the field of battle. Prisoners, wounded or unwounded, were treated with a brutality that is to-day almost inconceivable. If Shakespeare is accepted as an authority, some five or six centuries ago the order to "kill your prisoners" was customary when a turn in the tide of war rendered prisoners an encumbrance. Another practice at the period was to spare the lives of prisoners who could afford to pay ransom and to slay those who could not. The establishment of the Red Cross has managed at least to put an end to savagery of this kind.

Practically every country that claims to be considered civilized, recognizes the Red Cross or the other emblems, such as the Crescent or the Swastika, which proclaim that suffering humanity is being tended beneath.

As has been demonstrated here in Shanghai, the scope of the Red Cross has been extended until it reaches human suffering in every form and from every cause. Its ministrations are given irrespective of race, creed or other natural or artificial divisions of mankind. Suffering is the sole passport required.

Distress and misery caused by war, flood, pestilence and famine find shelter and relief under the Red Cross flag. There are numerous organizations in Shanghai that deserve financial support for the good that they are doing, but none of them has a stronger claim than the Red Cross. The people of Shanghai know this well, and it is with confidence that an appeal is being made to them this week to continue to give their fullest aid to the devoted doctors, nurses and others who are striving night and day to relieve the tens of thousands who have been mutilated or bereft by the Juggermaut of War.

EDITORIAL NOTE

FOLLOWING the admirable precedent set by its American contemporary "Asia", the "China Weekly Review" offers its readers a special supplement devoted to the Sino-Japanese war. Through the media of well-informed articles as well as carefully selected photographs and cartoons an attempt is made in the following pages to present certain aspects of the conflict as viewed by Chinese and foreign observers who have had a ringside seat. The major part of this first issue of the supplement is devoted to an account of the manifold activities of the Chinese Red Cross and its kindred organisations, which are at present appealing both at home and abroad for funds with which to carry on their humanitarian work.

It is planned to publish similar supplements from time to time as opportunity offers. Extra copies of the present issue may be obtained from the business office of the "China Weekly Review", 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai at a cost of 10 cents.

Special attention is called to the War Poem Contest announcement on the inside back cover.

SHANGHAI LAUNCHES RED CROSS DRIVE

Mex. $100,000 is Goal of Citywide Campaign to Aid War Refugees Here

THE week of December 1-8 has been set aside as Red Cross Week in Shanghai. During this time a subscription drive will be conducted under the auspices of the Shanghai International Red Cross in an effort to raise Mex. $100,000 locally. This sum is the Shanghai quota of a world-wide appeal for Mex. $10,000,000 needed in carrying on the Shanghai International Red Cross Committee's refugee and medical work this winter.

Various projects make up the program of the campaign. Red Cross calendars bearing an appealing picture of a refugee man and child, taken by Father Jacquinot, already have been placed on sale around the city at one dollar. The enrolment drive will begin the first of December and will cover schools, clubs, offices, theatres and hotels. Meanwhile the Campaign Headquarters, at 129 Nanking Road, pictured on this page, is open daily from 9:00 to 5:00 to receive donations from the public at large.

Shanghai residents wishing to take an active part in doing what they can to relieve the refugee emergency are urged to get into touch with the Campaign Headquarters. They can bring clothing and remnants of cloth there to be made over for refugee wear. They can undertake to sell a specific number of calendars or can purchase calendars themselves for sending abroad. (The calendar can be mailed overseas, unsealed, for 10 cents.) Or they can make themselves responsible for an enrolment booklet containing 10 subscription blanks and secure subscriptions from each of their friends. In all of these ways they will be contributing to the welfare of the Shanghai refugees by augmenting the funds of the Shanghai International Red Cross.

The work of the Shanghai International Red Cross is that of a coordinating body rather than one which gives relief direct to individuals. It investigates periodically the work going forward in all of the 181 registered refugee camps in Shanghai. The Salvation Army, the International Relief Committee and the other existing organizations directly supervising these camps can turn to the Shanghai International Red Cross for special aid or when their own funds are exhausted.

During the month and a half since its inauguration on October 2 the SIRC has disbursed more than Mex. $267,000 in caring for the 137,000 refugees now concentrated in the registered relief camps. At least 75,000 additional refugees are huddling together in alleyways and empty houses, and 663,000 are living upon the rapidly dwindling resources of friends and relatives. All of these people need help to carry them through the winter months. Dr. John Earl Baker, director of the SIRC, estimates that more than Mex. $500,000 per month is needed to support the existing camps and that the figure will approach Mex. $1,000,000 during the winter.

The Shanghai International Red Cross has also helped to finance the establishment of nine emergency Red Cross hospitals for wounded soldiers, with an average total of 2,500 beds daily. Up to November 13 it had appropriated Mex. $89,000 for the partial maintenance of existing hospitals.

It is obvious that the present appropriations represent only a very small portion of the enormous task with which the organization is confronted and which it can attack only bit by bit as funds are made available.

At the headquarters of the Shanghai International Red Cross, 129 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI TACKLES RELIEF PROBLEM

By Dr. John Earl Baker

Director, Shanghai International Red Cross

Coordination of Activities is Chief Function of International Red Cross

WITH the destruction visited upon Hongkew and Chapei in 1932 vividly in mind, the residents of those districts began to stream into the Settlements even before the first shots were fired on August 13. Since that day the incoming stream has continued almost steadily, the numbers being augmented by farmers from the surrounding rural districts overrun by troops.

The appearance of these shelterless hordes upon the street did not fail to awaken the sympathies of all beholders, and every organization with the slightest philanthropic bent began the task of finding empty buildings, erecting mat sheds, and in other ways providing cover for the scores of thousands who had neither friend nor acquaintance with whom to find a haven. Most conspicuous in work of this kind were the provincial guilds, and the established benevolent societies. But the facilities offered by these institutions were not sufficient; new organizations had to be formed.

Probably no organization had in hand funds sufficient to accomplish its work; hence each one was compelled to make appeals to its friends and to the general public. No matter how many refugees were taken in and fed, thousands still remained without a place to lay their heads, or sources from which to fill their rice bowls. A very few weeks of this experience made it evident that a tremendous duplication of effort had occurred in the solicitation of the relief funds. And while probably no district was furnished with more shelter than was needed, others seemed to be almost overlooked. Certain special types of relief in some camps appeared to be neglected; in others to be almost overdone, due to the ability or inability of the supporting organizations to command the funds or personnel for such particular needs.

Furthermore, situations like these are made to order for the bogus solicitor and the professional mendicant. Certainly if funds were to be raised abroad, some agency, representative of Shanghai as a whole, must make the appeal. Thus it became apparent that some co-ordinating agency was necessary to eliminate much useless hurrying to and fro, to give a certificate of genuineness to all solicitors for funds and relief supplies, and to eliminate a certain destructive competition which inevitably accompanies unrelated efforts of this sort. Thus it was that during September, a group of prominent citizens representative in large part of the organizations already giving relief, but augmented by a number of prominent leaders whose energies and abilities can be available for relief purposes only during an emergency, met together to consult on ways and means. These eventually formed the Shanghai International Committee which secured a provisional charter from the Chinese National Red Cross Society.

The Shanghai International Red Cross plans not to give relief direct to individuals, but rather to co-ordinate the work of the organizations already giving relief. The plans to do this come under several different heads, each of which is in charge of a special committee, the members of which have been chosen because of special experience.

Because of the season and crowding, the danger of epidemics was recognized—a danger for which the municipal authorities were willing to accept a degree of responsibility, but which also depended considerably upon the sanitation within the concentration camps and the hospitals for the wounded. A Committee on Epidemics under the chairmanship of Dr. R. C. Robertson was formed. This Committee, now under the leadership of Dr. T. B. Dunn, took jurisdiction without being hampered by political boundaries or restrictions imposed by the limitations of the various societies supporting the 181 camps of refugees.

The question of medical supplies concerns not only soldiers and wounded civilians, but also the medical service being rendered to the population at large and to the camps; so a Committee on Medical Supplies under the chairmanship of Dr. Sze-ming Sze was formed. One of the most valuable services of this Committee was the transport of supplies to up-country hospitals, after the usual routes were closed.

To co-ordinate the appeals for funds and to give them a weight and dignity which would insure confidence and respect at home and abroad, a Committee on Appeals was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze. No less important than the obtaining of funds are the methods of handling the funds after they have been obtained. As treasurer and chairman of its Finance Committee, the Shanghai International Red Cross appointed Mr. C. R. Bennett, for many years manager of the National City Bank of New York, and now financial advisor and treasurer for the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

The Finance Committee has drawn up a set of regulations designed to safeguard the funds in its custody. Among these regulations are the provision that funds are paid out only after an appropriation by the Executive Committee. Only funds actually in hand may be appropriated and, for the most part, payments are made against actual bills certified by the Chairman of the Committee to whom the appropriation has been voted. In this way, no unspent balances may be retained for long periods in the hands of any Committee which may have no use for them for the present but hangs on to them in the belief that it may need them at some indefinite future time. Wong, Tan & Co., Chartered Accountants, conduct a continuous audit.

Actual relief work falls into two categories: wounded soldiers and civilian refugees; hence a separate committee was formed for each. No more than 5,000 wounded soldiers may be admitted into the Settlements at any date but these must be distributed to available hospitals and these hospitals must be staffed, supplied and supported. That is the task of the Wounded Soldiers Committee under Dr. F. C. Yen. An end of this work is now in sight.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Plant has, from the first, been evacuating from Shanghai as many of the refugees as could give assurances that homes in their native provinces were available. Some 375,000 have been evacuated. But upwards of 700,000 still remain in Shanghai, of which 140,000 so far are to be found in the registered camps. This does not include

ORGANISATION OF SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- **A. Publicity & Appeals Committee**
  1. Publicity
  2. Local Campaign
- **B. Finance Committee**
- **C. Refugee Committee**
  1. Evacuation
  2. Visiting
  3. Labor Projects
     a. Camps
     b. Education
     c. Land Cultivation
  4. Health
  5. Clothing
  6. Surrounding Areas
- **D. Medical Committee**
- **E. Membership Committee**
- **F. Wounded Soldiers Committee**
- **G. Epidemics Committee**

the quarter million in the Nantao safety zone, 100,000 of whom appear to be destitute. The Refugees Relief Committee, under Father R. Jacquinot, deals with actual relief problems.

Daily records of the numbers admitted and the numbers evacuated are submitted by the officers of each camp, so that a current picture of the situation is constantly before the responsible authorities. For the time being, the support of these camps is entirely at the expense of those sponsoring them. But the time will come when the number will become so large, or the exchequer of the supporting societies so depleted that assistance of some sort will have to be extended to the sponsors of some of the camps. Furthermore, because of the dislocation of business and the presence of a large number of professional men and women in Shanghai who cannot get to their posts in the interior, a large number of volunteers are available for particular services to camps. In order to prepare for the time of subsidy and to assign to duty these available volunteers, a Board of Visitors, under the direction of Mr. N. B. Doodha, has been created which calls at the camps, observes conditions and makes reports to Father Jacquinot, and to the supporting societies, with recommendations.

One of the great needs for the coming winter is clothing. Certain societies have been able to furnish sufficient materials to clothe practically all of the inmates of their camps; others are not so fortunate. Mrs. W. S. New, with the help of the Ginling Alumnae Association, is receiving clothing which, upon application from camps either direct or on the recommendation of the Visitors, is distributed where most needed.

But in addition to physical needs, the refugees, like all other human beings, have spiritual needs. Occupation for the mind and for the hands is almost as important to intelligent people as food in the stomach or clothes to the back. Furthermore, the preservation of manual skill is of prime importance to artisans and craftsmen. Nor to be overlooked is the fact that in many respects the refugees can help themselves to a very considerable extent if they are given the opportunity to do so. For this purpose, one of the most interesting committees is that on Labor Projects, or Camp Activities, as some prefer to call it, under Capt. R. T. McDonnell. Under the chairmanship of Dr. H. C. Chen, primary education is to be organized among the children of the camps so far as teachers can be found. Already this subject has had the attention of the managers of some of the more prominent camps. The camps not so fortunate will now have attention.

Knitting and the making of shoes is being provided for under the direction of Miss Hinder. Certain materials have been donated and others will be bought as needed. An attempt is being made to enumerate all the skills possessed by all of the adult inmates of different camps so that if labor under various crafts is needed it can be made available without delay.

Some consideration is being given to the possibility of cultivating vacant lots so as to raise the more speedily growing vegetables necessary to supplement the diet of rice and beans which now is practically all that is available in most of the camps. Mr. Paul von Schubert has this in charge.

This work of co-ordination requires the use of many hands and feet, telephone wires and typewriters, much inquiry, much looking ahead and discussion. The office staff required for this work is being furnished principally by the China International Famine Relief Commission, assisted by volunteers and certain other staff serving the Executive Committee, and by the chairmen of various committees, who normally are engaged upon professional work in their respective lines.

CHINESE FAMILY SYSTEM AIDS REFUGEES

War Victims are helped by Relatives in Hour of Need

By HUBERT FREYN

IN the struggle for modernization, one of the chief targets of the Chinese critics has been the traditional large-family organization. Returned students, having tasted Western liberty of the individual and come to like the easy way of "do as you please" without regard to innumerable relatives, found the home atmosphere oppressive—from grandfather down the scale to the latest baby-cousin. Perhaps involuntarily, Western, especially American educational institutions did their part in spreading a different view about the time-honored obligations of the rising generation. Individualism became the catch-word, as the old family structure seemed incompatible with modernity.

The sins of the inherited institution were many: it was accused of stifling incentive, fostering laziness, breeding nepotism, suppressing individuality. It was felt to be despotic. Last but not least, it was considered a bar to progress, an enemy of patriotism. No doubt, since no human institution is perfect, the criticism was partly deserved. But only partly. For something was overlooked: before there can be progress, reform, advancement, modernization, man must eat.

War has come. Chapei—Kiangwan—Nantao—Pootung are heaps of ruins. A million people without home, field, shop, job—without livelihood. What has become of them? Some 200,000 were evacuated to their native districts in the country. Another 125,000, said Dr. Baker recently, are in camps, 75,000 still on the streets; 500,000, he stated, are living with friends. Who are those "friends" if not first of all the relatives? And where have the evacuated refugees gone but to their native villages, to some member of the family?

In this small Shanghai area alone, the maligned family system is responsible for maintaining the lives of perhaps three quarters of a million people who would otherwise be starving. And wherever people have fled from the horrors of war, they have turned to their relatives for shelter.

In thinly populated countries, when times are good and everybody has a job, individualism—though hard on the old people—works well. But when the depression hit the United States and the best man could not get a job, because there were no jobs to be had, it seemed different. What saved the situation was a bountiful Federal Government upon which depended, by 1934, 19,000,000 people, or 15 percent of the population.

Yet the majority of the families did not go without the necessities of life. But—a couple having a picul of rice, and another having none is not the same as a family of four having one. The first will eat, the second will starve; in the family of four, all members will eat less but all will eat something.

And what is true of rice, is true also of other things. In America, with small families and personal independence the key-note, the spoiled child who always fights for "his" toys inevitably develops into the young son or daughter who cannot possibly live with the old folks because there is only one car—only one radio, which others might one to use. And if nationwide distress forces these independent individuals to seek the shelter of relatives, the immediate results are frayed nerves, endless squabbles, general discord.

The large family teaches automatically a willingness to share. It also instils early in life a definite feeling of consideration and a readiness for sacrifice.

And it means something to receive into one's crowded quarters—just in Shanghai's Central District the population density already ranged from 400 to 550 persons per mow—any number of relations who lost everything in the war zones. For nearly all classes of the population except the quite wealthy. It has meant giving up what little comfort and convenience they enjoyed. It has meant distributing one's none too ample food among double or triple the number of mouths. It has meant sharing one's income, hardly adequate in peace-times, with many jobless ones. It has meant sharing one's clothes and beds, mats and household utensils. And while I have heard many complaints about how hard the times are, I have not heard a single one directed against the immediate cause of a family's hardships, the involuntary guests themselves. For to take care of one's relatives in times of stress is still a matter of course.

It is true that Dr. Sun Yat-sen reproached his countrymen for being too narrow in the conception of their duties; they would give all for their family but not, as in the West, for their country. Family and clan consciousness, he preached, must be enlarged to embrace the nation.

What a pity he is not among us today! For his exhortation has born abundant fruit. The last three months offer literally numberless examples to prove beyond boubt that without in any way neglecting the family, the Chinese spirit of sacrifice has embraced the nation.

There is the story of a Chinese sub-editor who for days on end appeared in the office with tired eyes but a happy smile. With curfew and all that his appearance remained a mystery until his colleagues discovered the cause: night after night he had been sitting up with his family until 3 a.m., sewing soldier jackets. And like him, many thousand families must have worked to make those several hundred thousand pieces.

Who has given the cloth to make these jackets, donated comforts, knitted gloves and sweaters, but these same hardpressed families which, one might have supposed, would have their hands full just keeping themselves alive?

Just the other day, a young Chinese employee walked up to my desk and, putting a dollar bill on it. asked: "Can I too have one of those Red Cross calendars?"

He earns nineteen dollars a month, has a wife and two children and used to live in Nantao with his parents.

Without in any way shirking their family responsibilities, crushing as they are at present, the Chinese people down to the humblest, are showing in addition the most unselfish love for their country. Has anywhere under the sun a people expressed a more heroic spirit?

All that is needed now is that some of those at the top come up to it. Then China will be invincible.

WHEN WAR TAKES ITS TOLL

Photos by "Newsreel" Wong

It is estimated that in Shanghai alone 137,000 war refugees are concentrated in the 181 registered relief camps which the Shanghai International Red Cross helps to maintain, while at least 75,000 are huddling together in alleyways and empty houses and 663,000 are living upon the dwindling resources of friends and relatives.

Most of these unfortunate folk will need assistance of one sort or another to enable them to survive the coming winter. If you would like to help the Red Cross in its efforts to save half a million Chinese from starvation and exposure please fill in the blank printed below.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

A HELPING HAND NEEDS ✚ A HELPING HAND

The Shanghai International Red Cross is faced with the ever-increasing problem of providing relief for the thousands of war refugees of all nationalities who are left destitute, and of helping the hospitals in their care of the sick and wounded civilians and soldiers.

To do your part and enroll as an associate of the International Red Cross, please sign below and mail your remittance to the Shanghai International Red Cross Campaign Headquarters, 129 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

✚

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ASSOCIATES

Annual	*Contributing*	*Sustaining*	*Supporting*	*Additional*
$1	**$5**	**$10**	**$25**	*Donations*

I am glad to help the Shanghai International Red Cross and wish to enroll as an associate. Enclosed is my remittance as checked above.

Name .....

Address .....

Street .....

Shanghai Handles Nearly 20,000 Casualties

Red Cross Hospitals Tackle Task of Caring for Wounded Soldiers and Civilians: From August 13 to November 15 Total of 19,322 Cases Were Treated in Shanghai.

By Bruno Kroker

ALTHOUGH grievously handicapped by lack of funds and inadequate equipment, the Red Cross Society of China has struggled manfully with the task of caring for the endless stream of wounded pouring into Shanghai during the recent hostilities.

Any attempt to record Red Cross activities in Shanghai during the past three months must include a grateful acknowledgement to the scores of unselfish workers who, in addition to contributing cash, gave invaluable personal service without thought of compensation of any kind. These unnamed volunteers included prominent physicians, both foreign and Chinese, as well as the wives of many well known business leaders in Shanghai.

The outbreak of actual hostilities in Shanghai on August 13, 1937, came so suddenly that very little preparation had been made for the handling of casualties. No front line dressing stations had been established and no base hospitals existed for the continued treatment of serious cases. The supply of dressings, medicines and drugs, as well as of human personnel was immediately seen to be inadequate for the increasing arrivals of wounded.

To cope with this emergency, the Red Cross Society of China, working in conjunction with the Red Swastika Society, the Buddhist Relief Committee and other Chinese Philanthropic Associations, joined forces and centralized all available resources. Under the direction of the Red Cross Society, a fleet of more than thirty trucks were converted into emergency ambulances, which soon were making trips daily between the front lines and emergency base hospitals.

Augmenting the already overflowing Shanghai hospitals, many schools, clubs, theatres, cabarets and private homes were speedily turned into dressing stations. Such hospitals as existed in the International Settlement and French Concession were put on a full time basis, with the operating theatres in use 24 hours a day.

During the early days of the war, several bombing tragedies within the International Settlement filled every available medical center with thousands of injured, greatly increasing the difficulty of handling soldiers brought in from the battlefield. Each week, during the period when Shanghai was under gun fire, hundreds of casualties occurred within the International Settlement as a result of misdirected artillery fire or stray bullets.

The bombing of helpless civilians by Japanese planes was a factor which, upon many occasions, added to the list of victims dependant upon Red Cross aid. Few villages within a 50-mile radius of Shanghai escaped attention and thousands of unfortunate non-combatants were bombed out of their homes.

Owing to the disruption of communications and the chaotic condition of transportation, there was no method of caring for these piteous sufferers locally. Those who still lived tried to reach Shanghai. The dead and dying were left amid the smoking ruins of their once peaceful villages.

Shanghai residents will not soon forget the tragic scenes witnessed during this period. Children in blood-drenched rags being carried through the streets in rickshas, exhausted women enquiring directions to the nearest hospital, men, dazed and weak from loss of blood, with wounds untreated for several days—such were the cases which wandered into Shanghai almost daily from the surrounding countryside.

The Red Cross Society of China turned none away. Understaffed, and working at top pressure week after week, these courageous and unselfish volunteers have managed to care for thousands of desperately injured people who otherwise would not have been treated. In almost every instance those who received medical attention were destitute.

But by far the larger percentage of casualties treated were of course soldiers, Reports recently made public by Red Cross officials show that from August 13, 1937, to November 15, 1937, a total of 19,322 cases were hospitalized. This figure does not include the additional thousands who were treated temporarily and sent away. Only such cases as were admitted for prolonged treatment are included in the above figure.

During this period 17,897 wounded soldiers were brought into the International Settlement and French Concession to be placed in Red Cross hospitals. An additional 1,425 civilian casualties, collected from these two foreign-controlled areas, were also admitted. Up to the present time 13,109 persons have been discharged from hospital, while 1,462 died during treatment.

At the present time there are 4,751 cases receiving attention in Shanghai hospitals. While the fighting was located in the Shanghai area a great number of wounded, after having received first aid treatment at Red Cross dressing stations in the front lines, were evacuated to base hospitals in the rear. These were situated temporarily at various points in the interior—such as Hangchow, Sungkiang, Soochow, Kashing, Wushing, Wusih, Ningpo, etc. Reports show that 39,635 cases were sent away from the Shanghai area to these Red Cross concentration hospitals in the rear.

In Shanghai alone the Red Cross Society of China has established 24 hospitals. In addition regular hospitals, in operation previous to the outbreak of hostilities, have made arrangements to care for additional wounded in times of need, according to their separate facilities. Furthermore, additional hospitals have been formed by several independant organizations and made available to the Red Cross Society of China. Of these latter, one is under the direction of a Buddhist organization, four are controlled by the Red Swastika Society, two by a Chinese philanthropic association, and five more by the Shanghai International Red Cross Committee.

In the neighbourhood of Shanghai the Red Cross Society of China established a total of 18 frontline first aid stations. These were located at Tazang, Lotien, Chapei, Pootung and Nantao, and various other points. The wounded soldiers were brought to these stations

GENTLE HANDS TEND WOUNDED MEN

Photos by T. A. Hultman

by stretcher from the battlefields. Here first aid treatment was administered, following which the casualties were taken to a Central Collecting Station at Fang Chung-jao, just outside the French Concession, where the severely wounded were separated from the lighter cases. The former were then taken to hospitals in Shanghai, located in the International Settlement and French Concession; the latter were transported by boat or by rail to base hospitals in the interior.

Mention must be made of the heroic work carried on during these trying days by the ambulance drivers and members of the first aid corps. These heroic volunteers were exposed daily to almost as much personal danger as the soldier in the front line. Unfortunately, despite the emblem they bore, it proved necessary for these ambulances to be camouflaged and consequently, most of the evacuation work had to be carried out at night. Running without lights under constant danger from shell fire and Japanese planes, the drivers and attendants of this group never faltered in the daily performance of their duty.

Funds for the treatment and evacuation of Chinese soldiers wounded in action have come mainly from more than 28 philanthropic organizations, all of which work under the general supervision of the Red Cross Society of China. In addition several hospitals are supported by private individuals or groups.

Recently the increased burden of caring for nearly 5,000 wounded soldiers has proven much more expensive than original estimates had anticipated. Although many doctors, both foreign and Chinese, have donated their services, there is still a need for additional skilled medical aid.

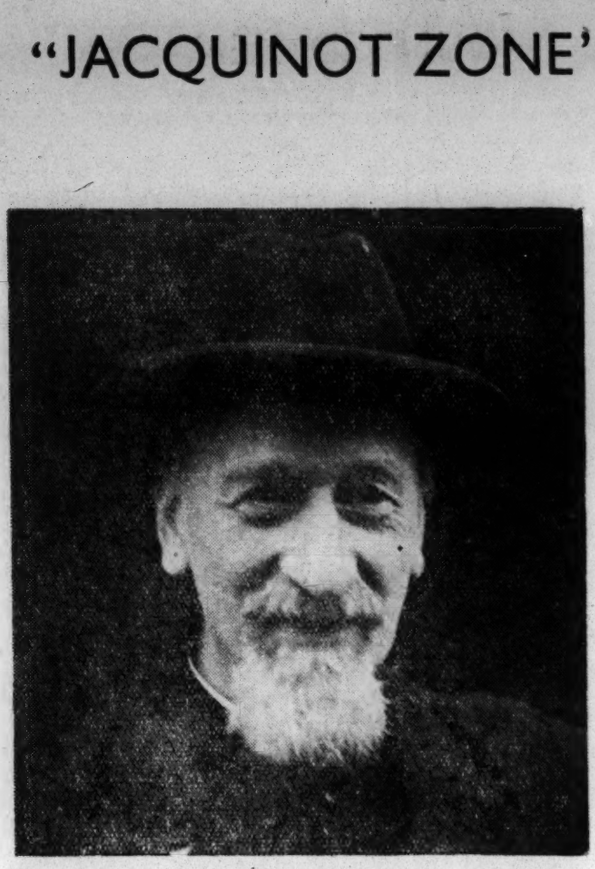
For this reason a plan is now under way to create a convalescent camp to care for the large group who are no longer bed-ridden but still need occasional medical attention. The shifting of battle lines to locations far removed from Shanghai has necessitated the departure of many Chinese doctors for base hospitals in the interior. As there is now a corresponding drop in the percentage of new cases being admitted to Shanghai hospitals, it is thought that the problem of caring for old cases, needing continued treatment may best be met by this convalescent camp. In this way Chinese doctors and their assistants who are now stationed in Shanghai hospitals would be freed for transfer to base hospitals closer to the present line of fighting.

With the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Shanghai area, the need for hospitals and supplies is rapidly moving further up towards Nanking, beyond to Hankow and further West. Base hospitals of the Central Government Armies, and mission hospitals of all faiths are caring for hundreds of thousands of people. Mission hospitals which have been established for many years are naturally better equipped than the emergency hospitals of the government. Seriously wounded soldiers, under the new system now functioning, are being sent to all fully equipped and long established hospitals, while less serious cases can be treated at the emergency hospitals.

General conditions in hospitals behind the fronts have improved remarkably since the appointment of Dr. J. Heng Liu, director of the National Health Administration, as Minister of Health. The entire plan of treatment of patients was reorganized. The systematic planning has placed responsible doctors and surgeons in directing positions, in addition adequately trained general-attendants are now able to care for the wounded.

"JACQUINOT ZONE" SHELTERS HOMELESS

Jesuit Priest Persuades Warring Armies to Set Aside Haven for Non-combatants



A MORE humanitarian phase of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai concerns a unique scheme for the protection of non-combatants. Intended to solve the difficult problem of the disposal of thousands of Chinese war refugees, it is hoped by this plan to provide a place of refuge and safety for those who have been driven from their homes.

A district has been set aside as zone of safety in which the civilian population is permitted to live in peace, protected from the hostilities surrounding them by a guarantee given by both Chinese and Japanese forces alike.

Impoverished Chinese of the poorer classes, who had been thronging the street of Shanghai's International Settlement, are now able to move into this adjacent area, where they can live under conditions of guaranteed security for the duration of the present hostilities.

Shanghai is, in effect, really three cities in one. Most of the business and foreign residential districts are located in the International Settlement and the adjoining French Concession. Both front on the "Bund" or bank of the Whangpoo River. Entirely surrounding these two municipalities lies Greater Shanghai. To the north of the two foreign concessions, but still inside the boundaries of Greater Shanghai, is the shell-torn district which witnessed most of the fighting around Shanghai. To the south is situated the native Chinese city of Nantao.

It is within part of this ancient walled city of Nantao that local mediators have arranged to quarter the homeless refugees from the adjacent war areas. The arrangement, it is pointed out, does not represent any agreement between the Chinese and the Japanese, but is an approval by both parties of a request made by an International Refugee Committee.

An agreement between the parties concerned provided for the permanent administration of this project under the supervision of the Refugee Committee of the Shanghai International Red Cross Society, the policing of the zone being carried out by Chinese merchants who have volunteered their services. The members of the Committee, actuated by purely humanitarian motives, will be responsible for the welfare of the thousands of refugees who have sought safety in the zone.

Author of the plan and Chairman of the Refugee Committee is Father R. Jacquinot, S.J., who has been largely responsible for the successful conclusion of negotiations between the Chinese and the Japanese. Other members of the committee are Mr. W. H. Plant, Mr. G. Findlay Andrew, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaughten, Mr. C. Baboud, Mr. A. Jaspar and Mr. Hans Berents.

Discussing his scheme, Father Jacquinot said:

"This district in Nantao, place of safety for the civilian population, is not a 'neutral zone,' for it is neither neutral nor a zone; it is not rightly called a demilitarized region; it is certainly not arranged for the French interests nor to protect the Church property in Nantao, of which I am not aware that there is any in the region.

"It is purely and simply what it is called, a district of safety for the non-combatants. It has been made possible because both the Japanese and the Chinese were desirous, for humanitarian reasons, to protect the non-combatant.

"I am fully aware of the fact that such an arrangement is original but would it be vain to express the hope that it might, with advantage, be copied elsewhere, for instance in Europe."

Father Jacquinot, who is well known among both foreign and Chinese circles in Shanghai, came to China in 1912. During former hostilities in 1927 as a Major and senior chaplain of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, he is credited with having rescued 300 inmates of the Convent of the Holy Family in Chapei. This institution, which had been cut off from communication with the International Settlement for three days, contained young students who had been unable to escape through the lines of soldiers. At great personal risk, he was able to bring out the entire group to safety. Although his young charges were unharmed, Father Jacquinot himself received a bayonet wound in one rib. The successful conclusion of his latest humanitarian project is due in no small part to the many experiences he has had in the past with those who need his help.

After the demarkation of the entire area had been successfully completed and approved by the Chinese and Japanese authorities, the entire area was opened for the influx of refugees on November 9th, 1937, at noon. As was expected, thousands who had lost their homes in the Chinese territory surrounding the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai and who were not in a position to return to their native provinces, availed themselves of this opportunity. A long line of refugees who hitherto had sought shelter and safety in the streets of the International Settlement made its way through the French Concession to enter the new safety zone, assured that from now on the horrors of the war would be kept far from them.

A recent visit to the district revealed that so far the Japanese soldiers stationed near the entrance on the French Concession boundary, have not interfered with traffic in and out of the zone. Passes permitting a visit to the zone are being strictly limited to those who have legitimate business within the area, chiefly Red Cross workers, and medical men. In order to ensure good order the Committee has enrolled a small body of Russians who have had military training.

Of the population of 225,000 at present in the area, 100,000 may be reckoned as destitute, and these are being housed in the vacated properties. Sanitation work, yet in an elementary stage, is being undertaken by organized squads. A certain amount of clinical work is in progress, and arrangements are being perfected for the opening of a central hospital. The water supply is still limited, but apart from the wells in the area a certain amount can be obtained from the emergency supply made available by the French Concession authorities and the French Waterworks Company.

Large supplies of food, chiefly in the form of bread, have been liberally contributed by various organizations and individuals, and these are distributed from the centers selected by the Committee. However, there is still a great need of vitalizing elements such as soya beans or vegetables. With the approach of cold weather, the question of clothing and bedding has become of increasing importance, and arrangements are already being made to deal with this problem.

So far the district has been remarkably free from epidemics. The constant rain and cold weather have helped in this respect, and only about 10 deaths are recorded daily. The benevolent institution which takes care of public burials sends in a truck each day to remove the bodies. Two hospitals are in operation but there are not sufficient to cope with the medical needs of the district. A maternity home is being considered, while a hospital for children is also planned. Health is an important consideration, and compulsory small pox vaccination of everyone in the area is proceeding. Typhus is another danger, but anti-typhus injections are beyond the means of the committee, who are taking every other precaution possible under the circumstances.

Crowds of refugees clamor for admission to safety Zone.

Evacuation Plan Pushed

As a practical measure of relief, the Shanghai branch of the National Emergency Relief Committee with the cooperation of other philanthropic bodies has pushed plans for the dispatch of at least 100 refugee families to the reclamation areas in Liyang and Kaokun districts in Kiangsu province. Representatives of these organizations have been negotiating with the Farmers Bank of China for a loan of $40,000 to finance the project, it is learned.

All we have left of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is Nantao, but, even if we lose Nantao, we still have our people and their spirit of resistance, which will last for ever.—Mayor O. K. Yui before the fall of Nantao.

Cent A Day Movement

CHRISTIANS' NATIONWIDE APPEAL

Christians throughout the length and breadth of China are subscribing to the "cent a day" movement just inaugurated by the National Christian Council with headquarters in Shanghai. This relief movement has grown spontaneously out of the need to succor war refugees—of whom there are 750,000 in the Shanghai area alone—to provide food and shelter, to help them salvage what is left of life.

Christians all over the land have been contributing regularly to the essential relief fund of the National Christian Council ever since it was first begun at the end of August. This new movement arose out of group thinking—from the earnest endeavor of the war relief committee to find some other way to raise money for urgent relief work.

Necessity to Mobilize Resources

With the weather growing rapidly colder, the enormously extended area of conflict, and the end of the war still nowhere in sight, the Christians in China felt there was need for them to mobilize all the resources of the Christian community to act together. Adequate food and clothing must be provided somehow for all those who need it .. and there is scarcely a city in the whole country which has not felt the effects of the war. If not in the definite war areas, they have been subjected to bombing from the air, or are filled with refugees fleeing to comparative safety.

The new movement, which is in charge of Mr. W. Y. Chen, Chinese Secretary of the National Christian Council, will mobilize all Christians to participate in this movement, regardless of their sex or age, each person to give one cent each day towards the work of Christian relief work in China.

Although primarily for Christians, all people interested in the aims of the committee will be invited to participate. Contributors will be asked to specify exactly how much can be promised towards the fund. Some poorer people may not be able to afford even this small sum, yet will make their donations as regularly as those more fortunately placed. They may give one cent only once a week perhaps, while others may be able to afford far larger sums.

The main purpose of this campaign will be to gather together a substantial sum of money which may be used to bring immediate relief to refugees and sufferers wherever there is need that cannot be met locally. The National Christian Council will assume full responsibility for making careful surveys of conditions and needs and will determine allocations of money on the basis of these surveys.

This movement is also expected to strengthen the spirit of giving and of stewardship during the coming months. Contributions will be sent to local treasurers appointed by the bodies urging the campaign. No matter how small, each donation will help swell the general fund when all these contributions are turned over to the National Christian Council for administration.

The National Christian Council, because of its long experience in China, is an organization which permits the ready publicising and canvassing of an appeal of this sort, and is particularly well suited for carrying on the new movement.

Many touching evidences come in to this organization almost daily from every part of China of the new unity that is abroad. One is from North Kwangtung, where Mr. Alton of the English Methodist Church, writes that a local relief fund has been organized, and contributions will be sent to the central fund. The Chinese workers in the church are hoping to give 10 per cent of their salary for this winter quarter, besides inciting subscriptions from individuals. They voted $20 from funds in hand, and Mr. Alton has forwarded a cheque for $100 altogether so far.

All responses so far, from local districts, have been most gratifying. Many local churches have taken up the idea, and the first sums have been turned in already.

The Committee in Shanghai is a representative one. It includes Dr. J. Earl Baker, Executive Secretary of the China International Famine Relief Committee, Dr. Szeming Sze, General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association, and representatives of all churches, educational institutions, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE BIG PROBLEM

Chinese Medical Association Combs World Centers for Hospital Stocks

ONE of the most important problems which medical circles had to deal with when hostilities broke out in the Shanghai area was that of supplies. As mounting casualties soon exhausted normal stocks, appeals for help were sent out all over the world. The response was immediate and gratifying, coming as it did from of other nations, and also from Chinese living in the peoples far ends of the earth. No one, knowing the death and destruction flung far across China, to peaceful cities and villages far from battle areas, could turn a deaf ear.

The shortage of medical supplies is easily understood. In the first place, a great demand was made on all hospitals, because of the large numbers of wounded refugees and soldiers pouring into there institutions, Secondly, there were transportation difficulties, These were mainly through the difficulty of shipping supplies into China, because of the Japanese coastal blockade, and especially because American and Canadian ships were not calling at Chinese ports. Then there was the additional uncertainty and difficulty of finding means of transporting these supplies within China itself, owing to the bombing of roads and railroads by Japanese airplanes.

Another factor contributing towards this shortage was the reluctance of importing firms handling medical supplies to carry large quantities of ether, alcohol and other inflammable liquids which,—consequently, were not ordered by them, because of the danger of explosions.

The Chinese Medical Association has been working night and day since the opening of hostilities, to overcome these difficulties, and the situation is rapidly becoming easier through their excellent arrangements. They are particularly thankful for the immediate response of foreign countries in sending in supplies, and the inflow is being systematically regulated under the control of the Chinese Medical Association, of which Dr. Szeming Sze is the head.

The Medical Association has accredited agents all over the world, and these have been given authority to push the appeals for medical aid. Medical authorities, the Red Cross Society and other relief organizations are cooperating with a view to finding out what medical supplies are particularly needed in all parts of China, and inform the various collecting offices abroad.

So far, four main collecting offices have been established overseas :—(San Francisco) Mr. K. L. Kwong, Bank of Canton; (Honolulu) Dr. Fred K. Lam, 42 N. King St.; (Manila) Mr. Dee C. Chuan, China Banking Corporation; and (London) Mr. T. Y. Lee, Bank of China.

In addition groups are being organized for Singapore, Java, Rangoon, Australia, Siam and other places. Organizations from other cities in foreign countries are forwarding donations and supplies to the nearest collecting office for despatch to China.

These collecting head offices are also acting in close collaboration with the Liberty Bond Administration, and recently arrangements have been concluded by which cash contributions can be used to buy medical supplies, the Bank of China issuing Liberty Bonds to the full amount. Donations in the form of medical supplies will be evaluated by the Bank of China, and their assessed value exchanged for Liberty Bonds.

For the present, all supplies are being sent to the Hongkong agent who sees to their further distribution to the four main centers—Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Tsinan. These main centers in turn, redistribute the supplies, which include instruments of all kinds, to the places in most urgent need.

Mission hospitals and other charity institutions are buying their stocks of medicines from the Chinese Medical Association at cost price, and the Association sees that the goods are delivered to them. In spite of the repeated bombing of railroads and other communication lines, the Association has always managed so far to send supplies through and deliver them safely.

Working hand in hand with the Shanghai International Red Cross and also with the International Red Cross at Hankow, the Association is importing large stocks of ether, alcohol and other fluids, since private firms have been reinctant to run the risk. All these supplies are sold to hospitals and other medical agencies at cost price.

Already four consignments of medical stocks have been received from San Francisco, representing the United States of America, two from Honolulu, for the Territory, of Hawaii, two from London for the British Isles, two from Manila for the Philippines and another from Souerabaya for Java.

With the organization of further branches everywhere, the Chinese Medical Association believes that medical assistance to victims of these hostilities will be greatly facilitated, and that from now on sufficient stocks of all kinds will be coming regularly enough to cope with even the enormous demands of all China.

Hangchow "Y" Carries Out Refugee Program

The Hangchow Y.M.C.A., according to a message reaching the National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China in Shanghai, from Mr. Eugene A. Turner, fraternal American secretary there on duty, is crowded with a program of civilian relief. Workers of the Y.M.C.A. are active in assisting several refugee camps in various parts of the city and the large building of the Y.M.C.A., centrally located, has been converted almost wholly into a refugee relief under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

It has become also a general center for relief workers, throughout the city. The number of refugees is increasing every day, and the effort of those who are working to relieve their need is increasing correspondingly.

First Medical Aid Mission to China

The first to leave of the three medical aid missions to be sent to China under the auspices of the League of Nations will be that headed by the two French practitioners Drs. Lasnet and Laigret, which will leave Geneva on December 12. No date has yet been set for the departure of the two other sanitary bodies.

REMAKING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Surgeon Urges Rehabilitation of Men Crippled By War

By Dr. Thornton Stearns,
Professor of Surgery,
National College of Medicine

AT present the medical corps of the Chinese army cares for only a very small percentage of the army's wounded. The large majority of the latter are left to relief societies such as the Red Cross, to free wards in municipal and mission hospitals or, as in most cases, become a liability on the hands of already burdened relatives. After having been wounded, soldiers are sometimes given a sum of money by superior officers and this may pay part of their expenses in charity or private hospitals; later on, if more money is needed for special apparatus or other expenses, they may be able to get it from their army division.

On the other hand, it is more than likely that they will not receive enough to pay even a small part of their hospitalization in the acute stage of their injury and thus will be thrown upon the charity of relatives. There has never been a centralized organ which has functioned in assuming responsibility for immediate or future care of all the wounded. Because of the situation now confronting the nation this hitherto unmet need should be faced squarely and dealt with adequately.

If the government is to have a strong national defence force which is loyal and willing in its service the state must eventually take responsibility for the wounded in the form of pensions for complete and partial disability, as well as for reconstructive medical work which will put cripples in a condition to do something toward making a living for themselves. By doing its best for its wounded soldiers the state not only gains the confidence and loyalty of the people but accomplishes a saving of money in that only partial compensation instead of a total disability pension for life is necessary. This then will be one of the problems to be faced at the close of the present hostilities, or at such a time as the Central Government is able to do so. In the meantime it is a problem presenting a serious humanitarian need which any group such as the Red Cross Society should not overlook.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities there are already a large number of wounded soldiers who are crippled and unable to take care of themselves. What is to become of them? There is only a very small percentage of these, if any at all, for whom nothing can be done. Practically every case can be helped to some extent and this army of ex-war cripples therefore presents a strong challenge to orthopaedic workers as well as to all others interested in humanitarian projects. Reconstructive orthopaedic work for all such cases is most necessary that they be made able not only to care for themselves but also to earn a living.

In brief this reconstructive war relief work consists in re-amputations, the removal of pieces of dead bone which require months to separate from the injured bone, reconstructive surgery to prepare limbs for the use of artificial supports, plastic surgery for functional and aesthetic purposes, the making and fitting of artificial limbs, and braces, muscle training to restore weakened and paralyzed parts, and the teaching of a trade or work to those who cannot resume their former occupation. To make work of this type possible a hostel or convalescent home is needed, and for the surgical work outlined above a good operating theatre is also necessary. If possible there should also be land where the patients might do gardening for exercising their muscles and getting them into working order.

A further essential to the equipment is a shop for the making of braces and artificial limbs, and for the carpentry and leather work which are necessary in artificial limb construction. Patients should be used as much as possible in the shops as assistants so as to give them exercise in muscle training and development as well as helping to teach them a trade.

After correcting deformities, supplying artificial limbs, strengthening and developing weakened and paralyzed parts, and teaching the ex-soldier to do something through which he can completely or partially earn a living, the Red Cross Society has perhaps reached the limit of its functions. There will still remain an opportunity for the state and for private philanthropic bodies in providing and subsidising a workshop or factory where the men can be employed. The output of the factory could be sold and used in part to pay the men's wages. In addition the cooperation of private manufacturers might be enlisted. Such manufacturers might be willing to take on these reconstructive cripples as employees, paying them in proportion as their disabilities allow them to work, with government subsidies or pensions supplying the balance to make up a living wage.

Red Cross Prepares for Winter

HEAT FOR THE HOSPITALS

Refugee workers of the Shanghai International Red Cross are speeding up their work in order to protect some 300,000 destitute residents in their camps from the onslaught of icy winter blasts.

To make matsheds more weather-proof, the committee appropriated a sum of money recently to plaster and flimsy structures with mud and paper. This work is being rushed to completion, although the shortage of oil paper stock in Shanghai is resulting in considerable difficulties.

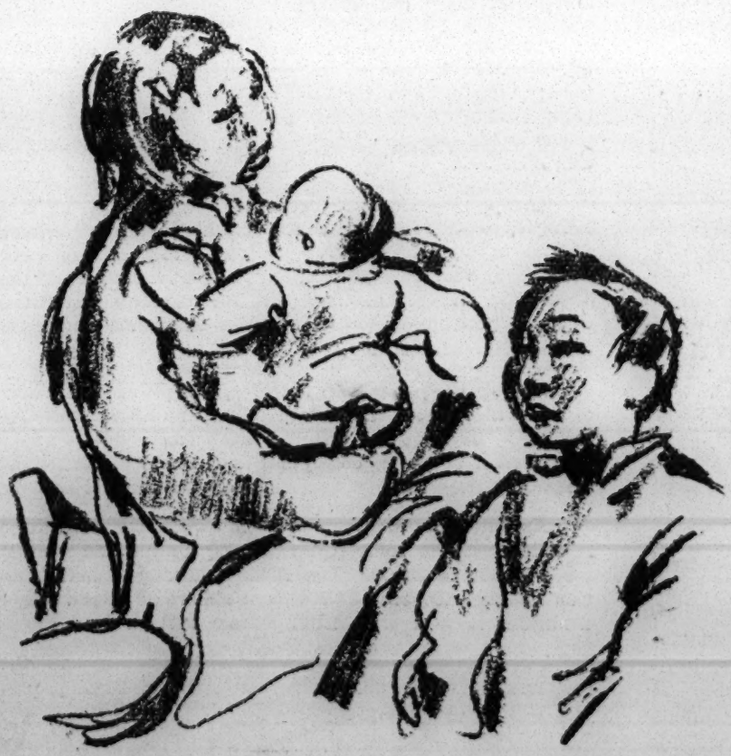
Camp inspectors reported last week that all the refugees without heavy winter clothing had been given padded cotton jackets and trousers. The clothes were donated by various organizations and individuals upon the appeal of the committee. At the present time, the clothing problem is solved, at least temporarily, officials of the committee stated.

During the past week, however, there was a shortage of rice among several camps. This situation was remedied by feeding the refugees temporarily with congee. The arrival of a new consignment of rice will enable the committee to put the refugees back on their usual rations.

Another cold weather problem which the committee is called upon to solve is the heating of its 19 hospitals for wounded soldiers. The Kailan Mining Administration donated 100 tons of coal and a iswould that further donations may be with coming from over sources.

The committee hopes to be able to heat all the hospitals under its administration, although such a project will be extremely expensive.

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS



NS OF A REFUGEE CAMP

By SCHIFF

HOSPITAL FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

Shanghai Child Specialists Take Over Running of City Government Institution

By Ada Lum

IN the effort to care for the thousands of war refugees flocking into Shanghai the medical needs of the children have not been overlooked. Headed by Dr. W. S. Fu, leading child specialists are endeavoring to obtain the financial support required to carry on the children's hospital conducted by the City Government of Greater Shanghai in Moulmein Road, Unfortunately the hospital was forced to close down three weeks ago when the Japanese army extended its area of occupation.

Dr. Fu and his colleagues have already received enough assistance to make it possible for the institution to be reopened and they hope that further aid will be forthcoming once the value of the work is realized. Funds have been secured from the Rotary Club, the

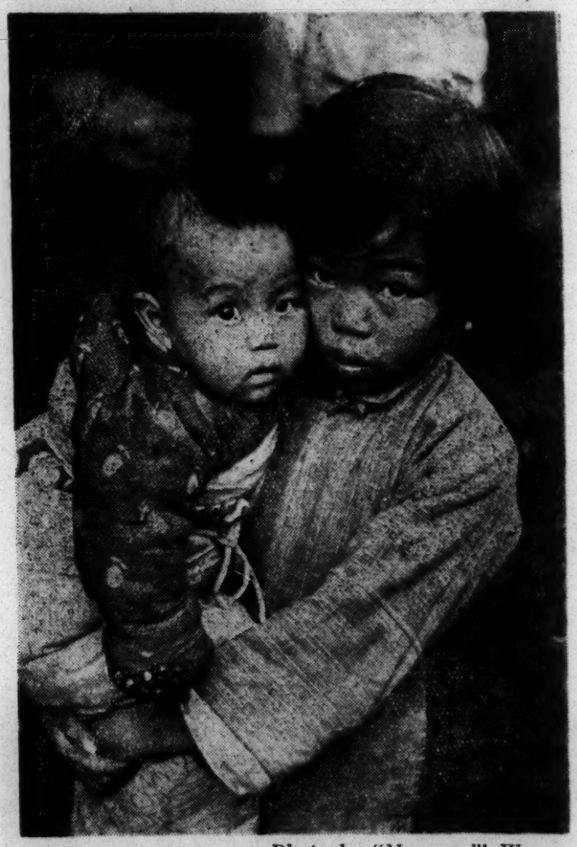


Photo by "Newsreel" Wong.

American Red Cross, the Shanghai International Red Cross, the Chinese Women's Club, the National Child Welfare Association and private sources.

The monthly budget will amount to Mex.$3,000 for 100 patients. If it is possible to extend the work and open a unit for infectious diseases, with another for convalescent patients who need two or three months to recuperate properly before being sent back to their parents, the cost per capita will be considerably decreased.

Dr. Fu, who will act as superintendant of the hospital, has succeeded in enlisting the support of the Shanghai branch of the Pediatric Society, to which belong the best child specialists in the city. These helpers will formulate the policy of the hospital and give as much of their time to the work of running it as they can spare.

An outpatients' clinic has been established, and although most of the children treated are from various camps, some of the kiddies from the surrounding locality are also receiving free treatment. Later on, however, a small fee of five cents will have to be charged for everyone except refugees, in order to help defray expenses.

Dr. Fu expects all of the 100 beds to be filled within two weeks. Neat little white cots, equipped with attractive, hygienic bedding through the help of Mrs. Fu and a ladies' auxiliary, have been provided. Clean, cozy and warm, the rooms make fair-sized wards for the tiny patients. Baby in-patients are received in a special room and bathed before being changed in to hospital clothing, which is made of gay colored stuffs, edged with pretty trimmings. Dr. Fu insists upon this point.

Dr. H. T. Woo attends daily to help with the outpatients clinic. The chief resident physician is Dr. F. T. Su, formerly head of the children's department of the Yale-in-China Medical College at Changsha, Hunan, for several years. She was supposed to go to America this fall for further study, but her trip had to be postponed because of the war. She is now doing full-time volunteer work. Dr. Y. Y. Yang and Dr. T. E. Nieh are also resident, all three being distinguished graduates of the Peiping Union Medical College. Dr. Fu is convinced that these women will do much for the smooth running of the place. He is particularly happy to have Dr. Su in charge.

There is a special nutrition ward. The doctors agree that most childhood illness springs from malnutrition which renders the youngsters easy prey to diseases of any kind. Almost all of the babies will have food prepared in a special diet kitchen, with a competent dietician in charge to prepare meals exactly in accordance with doctors instructions.

Another branch of work done by this hospital is providing refugee children in camps with the supplementary nutritional values wanting in ordinary camp diet. The Shanghai Refugee Children Nutritional Aid Committee was given Mex.$6,000 out of the funds raised by local Germans and given to the City Government of Greater Shanghai for relief work. Mayor O. K. Yui appropriated this sum for the benefit of child refugees, turning it over to the committee with Mrs. N. Enssle as chairman appointed by the German Consul.

Since November 1 large quantities of soya bean milk have been produced at the hospital. Owing to primitive equipment production is handicapped, but from 100 lbs. daily it had increased to 1,300 lbs daily by November 23. It is anticipated that it will be possible to produce 3,000 lbs, even with the awkward equipment now in use. The committee plans to expand production as soon as possible.

The soya beans are soaked overnight to soften them thoroughly. Then they are ground by hand in an old-fashioned stone mill. The shallow runway directs the flow of soya bean juice into large containers. This is boiled with scientifically calculated quantities of sugar and calcium lactate. Approximately 4% of sugar and ½ gram per lb of calcium lactate are added to provide the essential food values which are present in ordinary milk but are lacking in soya bean milk. The calcium is valuable for supplying special bone ingredients. The milk is afterwards poured into sterilized containers supplied by a local dairy in return for the bean mash left after grinding the beans. In these containers it is distributed to the children under the supervision of camp doctors.

Each child receives one pound daily—approximately one pint to be divided into two feedings. Miss Nellie

WHOM IS JAPAN FIGHTING IN CHINA?

By Henry Trevor

"JAPAN is not fighting the Chinese people, with whom it wishes to establish friendly relations, but solely the Nanking Government" is one of the slogans of Japanese propaganda which—like most slogans from the same source—cannot be proved. All evidence provided by Japanese bombing planes shows the contrary to be true.

On one hand, Japan's invasion of Chinese territory has greatly strengthened the stand of the National Government and helped it to educate and unify the whole country. The Chinese proverb "When a tiger appears at the door, brothers stop fighting" still holds good.

On the other hand, Japan has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that what she is after is to ruin the Chinese people politically, economically, and physically.

Politically, she has for years encouraged and financed a host of disreputable elements to wage war against each other and against the National Government of China. Japanese fomented internecine wars have wrought havoc, weakened and demoralized the country, and caused the death of thousands of Chinese youths. Taking advantage of this chaos, Japan proceeded systematically to dismember China. She did this invariably under the pretext that she was the carrier of a divine order to pacify the Orient. And whenever her armies had occupied a territority, she set up a puppet government under Japanese auspices. For instance, she assured the world that the 30,000,000 Manchurians and others whom she had "liberated from the Chinese yoke" welcomed her as a saviour. Strangely enough "the liberated people" are continuously harassing Japanese army units in Manchuria, giving them no breathing spell, and compelling the Japanese military to keep a well-organized force up north, in order to prevent the population from staging more violent demonstrations of gratefulness.

Smuggling and Dumping

Economically, Japan has been flooding China with millions of dollars' worth of smuggled goods, brought into the country under military escort. Dumping and unfair competition did the rest. The Chinese cotton and silk markets went to pieces. Fifty percent of the producers faced famine, and as most of the cotton growers and silkworm breeders and reelers are farmers, the staunchest of Japan's supporters cannot claim that she did not mean to strike at the people's livelihood. Another instance is the sea and inland water fisheries, of which Japan practically took possession, and which she wantonly devastated by employing methods which, in every civilized country, would be branded as piracy. Millions of Chinese fishermen were reduced to starvation, but could do nothing against armed tugs which accompanied each flotilla of Japanese fishing boats.

But the most appalling of all Japanese activities in China was the deliberate drugging of China's hard-working, patient millions. Manchuria, Jehol, Dairen, Tientsin Japanese concession, etc. are the centres of an extensive heroin and morphine manufacture, from which hundreds of tons of those deadly drugs flow towards the interior of China. To poison and to corrupt whom? The Central Government? Or the farmers, the workmen, the students, so that they may be unable to resist the invader physically and morally?

Drugs Follow the Flag

China has the doubtful privilege of being Japan's next-door neighbor. She is the greatest sufferer from Japan's policy. But she is not the only sufferer. Great Britain and the U. S. A. have had a foretaste of what they may expect in the near future, if she should conquer China. Latin-America, India, Egypt, Australia, are flooded with Japanese subsversive propaganda. No mention need be made of the disastrous effects that Japanese dumping has had on the principal world markets. And as for the drug traffic, the United States and Canada have taken the lead and other countries, members of the League of Nations, have followed suit in denouncing Japanese wholesale poisoning of the world. "Wherever Japan goes, drug manufacture and traffic follow" exclaimed Stuart J. Fuller, U. S. A. representative to the League of Nations, last June, in Geneva.

Japan has not yet brought into slogan-form her attitude towards other countries, but we trust her unimaginative propagandists to repeat the same set of slogans, which have proved so effective up to now, whenever their ambitious militarists turn their eyes towards another territory whose people they will have the divine calling to save from the yoke of its government.

Two Waifs of the War on Their Way to a Refugee Camp.

There is no sign of a breakdown in the nerve of the Chinese nation, which the Japanese air raids were intended to produce. There is something encouraging as well as heroic in the Chinese resistance, for it demonstrates that a ruthless campaign of 'frightfulness' would be as ineffective here (in Britain) as it is in the Far East. *Daily Telegraph* (London).

It is clear that the Japanese concept of the issues involved in the conflict (between China and Japan) is utterly different from the concept of most other nations of the world.—Excerpt from the Declaration passed by the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels.

Lee, who is in charge of the wholesale buying of all ingredients, estimates that it costs 40 cents per month to supplement the diet of one child daily, allowing one pint each day.

The organizers of the hospital hope that this will be the beginning of a big movement for general child health all over China. They want nurses and doctors, after receiving sufficient training in this hospital, to go into the interior and open similar centers. Although tentative plans so far call for the maintenance of this unit only for the next six months if sufficient support can be furnished, the sponsors hope to be in a position to continue free medical treatment after that date. This will be possible if some paying patients are admitted in the smaller wards, or in the rooms now used as isolation units, since the latter are not in direct contact with the general wards. Thus costs may be reduced and the treatment of poor children can be continued without charge.

CHINA CARRIES ON DESPITE REVERSES

Removal of Governmental Machinery to Interior Signifies Grim Resolve to Resist.

By a Chinese Observer

WITH the removal of the yuans and ministries of the Chinese Government from Nanking to the interior a new chapter in China's war of resistance against Japan has begun. The removal of the capital had long been contempated. So long ago as the first of August when the last hope for a peaceful solution of the Sino-Japanese impasse was dashed to the ground by Japan's massing of troops in North China on the one hand and by her feverish concentration of warships in China waters near Shanghai on the other a general order was issued to all government employees in Nanking to move their families to the interior. This presaged the inevitable and final step which has just been consummated.

The taking of this step signifies the grim determination of the Chinese Government to carry on its war of resistance to the bitter end. The sagacity of the Government's decision to scatter the different yuans and ministries amongst Hankow and Changsha in Central China and Chungking, (Szechwan) in West China is also to be noted. With the capital spread over the length and breadth of China, as it were, no claim can ever be laid to its capture until the entire country is placed under alien military occupation—a feat which, if it ever can be accomplished, will at least take several years. Can the finances and general economy of a militarist Japan stand the strain of such an expensive and protracted struggle?

The withdrawal from Shanghai of the Chinese troops, whose bravery and heroism elicited world-wide admiration and praise after three months of hard fighting, occasioned neither surprise nor disappointment in well-informed circles. If anything, the withdrawal was overdue. Facing an enemy with vastly superior war equipment, China's logical strategy is one of compelling the opposition forces to extend their lines of invasion and temporary occupation on the one hand and of conserving her own resources and man-power by shortening the lines of defense on the other. For China this is a long-term war and her best hope lies in out-wearing the enemy. In such a war the Japanese may temporarily occupy this city or that town but as the war is prolonged and as they penetrate further and further into the interior these occupied areas can only be a liability instead of an asset to the enemy, both militarily and economically.

In line with this strategy positional warfare will be fought as long as it is necessary and advantageous to do so. But positional warfare tactics will be alternated with guerilla tactics, which are most effective in harassing the enemy and in disturbing the enemy's rear, as has been exemplified in North China. In this connection a great deal of significance is attached to the report from Shansi to the effect that more than 25,000 peasants have already been organized and armed by the 8th Route army to help in the guerilla warfare now being waged in the North and South of that province. Thus as the war proceeds more Chinese civilians will be trained and drafted into the service, thereby broadening the basis of popular participation in armed resistance.

Brussels Conference

China's reaction to the proceedings at the Brussels Conference thus far has alternated between disappointment and expectancy. China has been disappointed because the powers convened at the Brussels have taken no stronger action than a mere declaration repudiating Japan's arguments and censuring her behavior in China but she remains expectant that the world forces now actively, though for the most part concealedly at work may yet combine to put an effective stop to Japan's lawlessness. This action is looked for not so much perhaps for the sake of the somewhat theoretical principles of international justice and righteousness as on account of the long-range interests of the respective powers concerned. And it is with this feeling of restrained expectancy that the Chinese people are waiting to see what is to be the much-heralded "common attitude" of the powers which are most deeply concerned with the Far East and how that "common attitude" is to be demonstrated in action.

Meanwhile there has been a great deal of talk of mediation and compromise through the intermediary of this or that third power or powers. A press dispatch from Washington has even gone so far as to outline the terms which the Japanese militarists wish to impose upon China. The terms as reported are:

(1) Recognition of "Manchukuo" and formation of an economic block among China, Japan and "Manchukuo."

(2) Formation of autonomous, anti-Communist administrations in North China and Inner Mongolia, both under Japanese protection but controlling all their taxes and customs revenues.

(3) Appointment of a Japanese Inspector-General of Customs and of Japanese advisers in all national and provincial departments and revision of Chinese tariffs to promote an exchange of Japanese manufactures against Chinese raw materials.

(4) General Chiang Kai-shek to make way for a pro-Japanese president, and China to join the anti-Communist bloc so far comprising Japan, Germany and Italy.

(5) China not to possess an army or war planes; a special peace preservation corps to be formed for internal police functions; all commercial air services to be managed, and airplanes to be supplied by Japan.

These terms undoubtedly represent the substance of Japanese ambitions and desires *vis a vis* China. So far as this country is concerned, however, existing conditions preclude compromise of any kind; much less is there any possibility of the outright capitulation demanded by the Japanese militarists. Far from causing demoralization, the westward advance of the Japanese troops only serves to stiffen the determination of the Chinese government and people alike to resist to the bitter end. The official announcement of the removal of the capital from Nanking to the interior just issued by the National Government puts the matter accurately and succinctly when it says: "China's submission to Japan is neither compatible with her national existence and honor nor with the maintenance of international justice and peace. 'To be a broken jade rather than a whole tile' is today the determination of every patriotic Chinese."

CHINESE CARTOONS ON THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

These cartoons are reproduced from the *Chiu Wan Man Hwa* (National Salvation Cartoon), which was first issued on September 20 and appears every five days. Originally produced simultaneously in Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton, publication was suspended in Shanghai after the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the area. The board of editors includes such famous Chinese cartoonists as Lu Shao-fei, Yeh Chien-Yu, Chang Lo-ping, Chang Kwan-yu, Huang Chia-yin, Chang Yin-chao, Tung Tien-yieh.

The cartoons deal with the Nine-Power Conference. One (top, right) shows the representatives of the treaty powers amusing themselves drawing nude sketches while the cartoon below it depicts the anti-communist powers engaged in a dance of death. In the third cartoon (top, left) obstreperous Japan is seen refusing to sit down at the conference table.

WHAT DID MATSUI REALLY SAY?

Japanese version of statement to foreign correspondents fails to remove Chinese apprehensions of terrorisom.

CONTROVERSY still rages over the interview given by General Iwane Matsui to representatives of foreign news agencies in Shanghai on November 12. In view of suggestions in Tokyo that the Japanese commander was "misreported" it seems worth while to republish the following translation of a *Domei* telegram on the subject from Shanghai which was published in the *Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo on Nov. 12:

"Replying to the questions of the foreign correspondents, General Matsui at the outset stated:

'I am glad to note that Shanghai has been finally stabilized since a few days ago. I suppose the improved conditions facilitate your work.

'Most of the questions you have submitted to me concern military strategy and I am sorry that I cannot answer them all at this time. My intentions have been repeatedly declared and they have not undergone any change.

'To be frank with you, at the time I left Tokyo I intended to co-operate with the Powers in regard to maintenance of peace and order in Shanghai. But having spent two months and a half on the spot, I have exceedingly been disappointed at the attitude of the peoples of the Powers in Shanghai and have now arrived at the conclusion that it would be difficult for us to maintain peace and order in Shanghai in co-operation with the Powers. Of course, conditions at Geneva, London, Washington and Brussels, etc., have changed gradually in the meantime.

'This is quite unfortunate for the future but this cannot be helped, I believe, in the way of fulfilling the duties of the Army.'

Then General Matsui exchanged questions and answers with the correspondents on issues centering round the Powers' rights and interests in Shanghai and Japan's military action as follows:

Q. When will the China Incident be concluded?

A. Ask Chiang Kai-shek for such a question. He may say the incident will last five or six years. Maybe, it will really last so long.

Q. How much time would it be necessary to capture Nanking?

A. It would depend on Chiang Kai-shek's resistance and his attitude. I am neither a prophet nor God and cannot answer such a question. You see it would take two months or so to capture Soochow and Kiating.

Q. What are you going to do with Nantao?

A. At Nantao the Chinese are still continuing their resistance but we doubt if it is the intention of the Chinese officers and men. To speak the truth, we entirely sympathize with them. Because I did not want to injure innocent inhabitants, I urged them to reconsider their attitude for 24 hours. They lacked sincerity and we have been forced to attack. I hope the peoples of the world will weigh Matsui's words with a cool head.

Q. What do you think in regard to the Powers' defense sectors?

A. Whether the Japanese troops will have entire charge of the Powers' defense sectors or not is a question of the future, but to put it briefly, what we want is to let the Powers have complete defense and protection. But because snipers and Communists infest the International Settlement, we cannot but say that it would be difficult to completely protect the rights and interests of the Powers. Do you think the Powers are carrying out the obligations of neutrality faithfully? If not, don't you think the Japanese forces will have to do as they please to carry our their duties?

Q. Will military action be extended to the International Settlement?

A. Japan is already taking military action in the International Settlement, is it not? The question of International Settlement doesn't create any issue. As regards military action we don't think there is any distinction between that north of the Soochow Creek and that south of the creek. The view I have just expressed may lead to the question of whether military action will spread to the French Concession, and in that case I should like to say yes, of course.

Here Commander-in-Chief Matsui looked at the foreign correspondents and stated:

'You don't reply to my questions at all, but I hope that you who are active for the sake of world peace will endeavor to guide just and fair world public opinions by expressing your views more boldly.'

Then the questions and answers were continued.

Q. At present the Chinese side is exercising the right of press news censorship. Will the Japanese take charge of censorship?

A. We hope you will understand that it would depend solely on the necessity of strategical operations. Such a thing will occur only when it is absolutely necessary. Personally I shall endeavor to give you utmost freedom in your newspaper work.

Q. What will become of the customs issue?

A. As regards customs revenue we would rather ask your views. I don't think I should say anything about it at this time.

In conclusion, General Matsui said:

'Japan is a country which is too honest, and you need not feel anxiety about it as we shall not treat the matter in away which would be against your interests.'"

This milk and water version differs considerably from those which have been given by the foreign correspondents present at the interview. Revealing their impressions in private conversation, the latter have stated that in question and answer General Matsui made perfectly clear his assumption of the role of military master of Shanghai. According to one trust-worthy account he said that the Japanese expeditionary force had been sent to China by the will of God, citing as evidence of this the fulfilment of his prediction that the Chinese forces would be driven away from the western district of Shanghai within 10 days.

Referring to the position of Shanghai, General Matsui is quoted as having said: "I have no intention of taking advantage of the present state of affairs to take the Settlement under my control but as things are going on at present there may be occasions when we cannot work in cooperation." He added that he was not opposed to Chinese officials taking refuge in the International Settlement and French Concession but "if the necessity arises I am prepared to take the necessary steps.'

Whatever General Matsui may or may not have said, the interpretation still placed upon the interview in Chinese circles is that he intends to do whatever he pleases in Shanghai and will brook no interference from the other powers concerned in the running of the Settlement. But in any case it seems unlikely that any of these powers, including Great Britain, would attempt to resist anything which the Japanese may wish to do. At least this is the impression gained from some published expressions of opinion such as that of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, who, writing on the subject recently in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, practically kowtowed before the self-styled master of Shanghai, declaring that the Japanese were "entitled to the fruits of their victory." As pointed out subsequently by a correspondent signing himself "Rearguard" in a letter to the same paper, however, Mr. Woodhead ignored the fact that the Japanese "victory" did not extend to the foreign administered areas of Shanghai and need not unless the foreign powers were prepared to knuckle down to the Japanese.

While it is recognized that Mr. Woodhead's views are not always shared by his countrymen, it is feared by many Chinese that although there has been no declaration of war, the foreign powers will not prevent General Matsui from behaving exactly as though a state of war formally existed. Hence there is widespread apprehension that extra-legal measures may be taken by the Japanese to get rid of Chinese residents of Shanghai whose patriotic zeal has attracted Japanese notice and there can be no return to anything approaching normally while this uncertainty lasts. Surely it would be in the interests of all concerned to see that the international status of the foreign-administered areas of Shanghai is strictly maintained vis a vis the Japanese no less than the Chinese.

Japan's "Holy War" Against The Reds

BY FREDERICK BUCKLAND

JAPAN'S ridiculous allegation that China has "turned communist" and Japan's present invasion is a "holy war" against communism, can be disproved as easily and painlessly as her repeated assurances that she has no territorial ambitions, and is sacrificing millions? of lives and millions of yen on war material out of sheer altruism and love for the Chinese people.

The history of the last decade is the best proof. What other country has waged war on communism for nearly ten years? China was alone in the fight. Japan took advantage of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek's armies were occupied elsewhere, and invaded Manchuria, Jehol, and North China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek did the job personally, at the head of his armies. Since April, 1927, when the National Government denounced communism, campaign after campaign was launched, province after province was freed from the red hordes and armies. It was a relentless, untiring harassing of the enemy. Revolt after revolt was put down, in Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechwan,. . They were expelled from tropical Fukien, and pursued over the snow-covered mountain ranges of the Tibetan border. Finally, they were driven to a small territory north west, where they remained quiet and revised their attitude.

Cost of Anti-Communism

In addition to men, time, and energy, this anti-communist campaign cost China more than $200,000,000.

She could have devoted this to preparing herself against Japanese invasion—a menace present in the history of the last few decades. But the Generalissimo was determined to rid China from communism first. He is a soldier in spirit and action. And the thought never occurred to him to call this heroic fact a "holy war."

Simultaneously with the anti-red campaign, China's leaders were rehabilitating the country economically and spiritually.

The New Life Movement and the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement carried the good work into every province freed from communism. Hundreds of schools were opened, universities erected, the public health service organized; rural centres for the improvement of agricultural methods were established and farmers' co-operatives opened and financed. Hand in hand with this went the construction of new railway lines, roads, telephone and telegraph communications, the development of civil aviation which has made every corner of the vast country accessible, etc.

On His Own Terms

No wonder the Chinese communists changed their attitude towards the Central Government. Ever since 1931, since Japan invaded Manchuria, they have been making proposals to the Generalissimo, desirous to fight the common fœ. But he was cautious. He would not have anything to do with them until and unless they were ready to join the National forces on his own terms.

This they did at the outbreak of the present hostilities. They have accepted his leadership unconditionally and are fighting bravely on the northern front—loyal Chinese citizens, marching shoulder to shoulder with their brothers.

There remains the non-aggression treaty which China signed with Soviet Russia recently, a peg on which Japan is hanging a large batch of her propaganda.

Since her admission into the League of Nations, the U. S. S. R. has modified, not only her attitude towards China and other countries, but also her internal organization. She is today a constitutional state and an integral part of the bloc of democratic countries. No more need be said to justify China's policy in respect of her western neighbor.

On the other hand,—What has Japan been doing while China waged war on communism? Smuggling, dumping her goods throughout the world, ruining many markets, and arming,—organizing her army and navy for the great conquest which her ambitious military mapped out long ago and are carrying out step by step.

Isolated from every law-abiding democracy, condemned by public opinion for her disregard of treaties, her unscrupulous peace-time activities, and her ruthless slaughtering of Chinese civilians in the present war,—Japan is trying to get support wherever she can for her wild ambitious plans. This was the reason for her frantic propaganda of a "holy war" against communism, in which she hoped to enlist the help of Europe's totalitarian governments, on the eve of the Brussels Conference.

"To conquer China, we must conquer Mongolia and Manchuria. To conquer the entire world we must first conquer China. With the complete occupation of China, other smaller countries in Asia, including India and the South Sea Islands, will surrender to us. As a result the western Powers will regard the Far East as Japan's Far East."—From General Tanaka's memorial to the Empror of Japan.

"The present Sino-Japanese war is a protracted one. It will last for three years instead of three months. The Japanese will undoubtedly score a number of victories, but the final victory will not be hers."—Nathaniel Peffer, American author and publicist.

"We are not optimists. We fully realize the financial problems of our country. With the determination to scrifice to the bitter end every cent of the people can be mobilized to finance the present struggle. Can China finance her armed resistance against Japan? Our answer is an affirmative one,"—*Central China Daily News*.

CHINESE EDITORS AND THE WAR

"Lih Pao", popular tabloid, bids farewell to 200,000 readers as suspends on advice of S.M.C.

YIELDING to Japanese requests for the suppression of anti-Japanese activities and publications, the Shanghai Municipal Council unofficially advised five leading local Chinese newspapers to suspend publication immediately. All decided to bow to the apparently inevitable, the *Lih Pao*, popular tabloid, taking leave of its 200,000 readers on November 24 in the following editorial:

"This paper started publication on September 30, 1935." "In the past two years and 66 days we have always been standing in the forefront of our national struggle. Our ability is small, but not for a single moment have we shirked our responsibility. Since the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the vicinity of Shanghai we have endeavored to continue our work and serve our 200,000 readers, but from tomorrow we shall have to bid our readers farewell.

"Though we shall suspend publication in Shanghai, however, we shall never forget our duty. We believe that our 200,000 readers, who for some time will not be able to read our paper every day, will not forget their duties as citizens of China. At this time of bidding farewell to our readers we should like to say the following:

"1 Confidence in our armed struggle.

Our armed resistance against the aggressor is a sacred task. It is a revolutionary war. Our enemy has clearly revealed its ambition to occupy all China and to enslave the entire Chinese people. We do not want to abandon the land bequeathed to us by our ancestors. We shall wash out our humiliation by our blood.

"In the past four months of armed resistance we have lost great areas. We have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the battlefields, and people in their homes, due to the indiscriminate bombing of the Japanese planes. Hundreds of millions of dollars, worth of wealth and property were destroyed. Comparing the present war with the Manchurian incident, however, we can see the great losses of the enemy. These losses mean our success. Though we have suffered temporary military reverses at present, we must know that with the extension of the fighting line the Japanese military strength will be dispersed, and our military forces will be in position to deal a final blow to Japanese militarism.

During the four months of war we have discovered a number of our weak points. We missed a number of chances to defeat the Japanese troops. We have faced serious obstacles which should not have existed. In this protracted war we can remedy this situation. We can remove the unnecessary obstacles. We will not lose further opportunities to defeat the Japanese troops. As the war goes on we shall be better trained to resist the enemy.

No Justification for Pessimism

Our preparations during the past few years have been centered on the military side. We have not paid sufficient attention to the political side. Regarding the military aspect, we should not feel any pessimism. Turkey, whose troops retreated to the desert, with handfuls of mobile units, achieved ultimate victory and organized the present strong government. Soviet Russia, during the days of the October Revolution, stood out against the joint attacks of fourteen states. The 500,000 loyal Spaniards armed by the Spanish Government largely with arms from museums have defended Madrid for more than a year. Final victory in battle will be ours!

"We must learn from Turkey, Soviet Russia, and Spain the fundamental causes of their strength. The fundamental thing is the arming of the people. We must arm five million Chinese within a year, so that everywhere the Japanese go they will meet Chinese resistance.

"The international situation is improving, and is favorable to China. British diplomatic effort to reach an understanding in Europe has as its ultimate objective freedom to deal with the Far Eastern problem. Though the isolationists in America are active, we trust and believe that President Roosevelt has a firm and strong attitude to be taken towards the Far Eastern situation. So long as positive action is being taken by British and the United States, Soviet Russia will do its part for the preservation of world peace. We must have confidence in ourselves!"

"2 The duty of Chinese who remain in Shanghai.

"Greater Shanghai is lost. But millions of Chinese, who do not want to be slaves in Shanghai, are not yet lost. We believe that these millions of Chinese will not forget their duty towards the emancipation of their fatherland. These millions have contributed money and offered their services to their country. They will continue to give their money and their services.

"Chinese living in the areas from which Chinese troops have evacuated have more important services to perform for their country than those living in the interior. Their work is most difficult. They must now work quietly, but persistently.

We do not depend solely on our troops' defeating the Japanese on the battlefields. We must create a situation which will increase Japan's difficulties in carrying out its military operations. In this way we can assist the Japanese to exhaust themselves. This is the work of the mobile units. This is the kind of work which Chinese living in the Japanese-occupied areas can perform.

"In these areas occupied by Japanese troops traitors must be very active. Our enemies cannot rule the Chinese direct, but will control them through Chinese traitors. Every patriotic Chinese must watch out for this. If this is done, no puppet regime can be organized at Shanghai.

"Fight on, fellow-countrymen in Shanghai! Every minute keep in mind our nation, our country! Every minute give your service to your fatherland!"

CHINA'S CAPACITY TO RESIST

Analyzing China's capacity for resistance against Japan, the *Ta Kung Pao* (November 15) makes the following points:

"(1) In Kwangsi province alone, 2,000,000 people have received military training. In Szechwan and Hunan provinces a total of 5,000,000 soldiers can be mobilized.

(2) China is poor and as she has been used poverty she will not feel the serious financial difficulty so keenly as will the people of Japan. Cash deposited in the Chinese banks is sufficient to purchase ammunition and to meet other military expenses for one year. In addition it must be mentioned that only one half of the total silver of the country has been concentrated in the Government banks. The other half still remains in the hands of the people, and this may be concentrated to finance the war.

(3) The Chinese troops may not be so well-trained as the Japanese soldiers, but they are ready to die for their country. Their morale is very good. Technically Japanese troops are better fighters. But the guerilla warfare in North China and the stubborn resistance offered by the Chinese troops in Shanghai have proved the effectiveness of Chinese resistance against Japanese invasion.

(4) Although China has to depend upon foreign Powers completely for the supply of ammunition, we believe that this supply will be forthcoming, as all of the Powers are sympathetic to China's cause. For these reasons, China will be able to carry on at least for another year."

After the Nine Power Conference

China has entertained little hope from the Nine-Power Conference, said the *Ta Kung Pao* in an editorial on November 16, and therefore she is not disappointed with its failure.

"The important points are not the failure of the Nine-Power Conference but: (1) Is it unnecessary to preserve the sanctity of international agreements? (2) Is it necessary for America, Britain, France and Soviet Russia to withdraw from the Far East:

Time has passed for empty talk. Action is wanted now. The declaration of the Brussels Conference is not of much significance at the present time. What counts is definite action. We are eager to know therefore what America will do as well as what other signatory Powers to the Nine-Power Treaty will do to preserve the sanctity of the Nine-Power Treaty.

We fully support Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate to the Conference, in saying that the door of compromise was firmly closed by Japan when she refused for the second time to attend the conference. Is it not time for the Powers to send to China all the ammunitions which they intended for Japan? We believe joint action can check Japanese aggression. We believe the Powers should adopt a common attitude at the present time and take definite action immediately.

Japan wants to dominate China, all by herself. She wants to develop the five North China provinces, so as to improve her oconomic condition for further conquests. In Shanghai she tries to divide the spoils with the Powers so as to satisfy them and stop them from interfering with her designs in North China. The Powers should not pay too much attention to the attitude of Japan. They should respect China's position in her struggle for the preservation of her very existence."

Urges Popular Mobilisation

Positive action for the consolidation of armed resistance against Japanese is urged by Mr. Chow Tao-feng, former editor of *Life* weekly and now editor of *Armed Resistance*, who writes in the *National Salvation Daily News* on November 17:

Despite the favorable international condition and the bravery and sacrifice of the Chinese troops, the capture of Taiyuanfu by the Japanese troops and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the immediate vicinity of Shanghai have caused much dismay among a small group of the Chinese people. This attitude is very dangerous. This attitude if not changed will affect much of the general morale of the Chinese people toward the armed-resistance. Under this situation, it is important for us to take positive measures to consolidate our armed-resistance against the enemy.

The main cause of our military reverses in the past four months is the failure on the part of the Government to mobilize the entire people of the country. In other words, the people's movement has not yet been developed. The lack of transportation facilities, the difficult problem of relief work for the war refugees, and the little espionage work carried out by the Chinese are all indications of the failure to mobilize the entire people of the country to participate in this sacred war against the Japanese aggressor. If we do not arm the people immediately, Japan will face no difficulty to control the area which they have occupied. Japan will have no worry at the rear and will be able to concentrate her full force in the front to occupy more territory. Unless we mobilize the entire people we will find it difficult to supplement our troops and continuously supply our troops with foodstuffs. We are told that China can only win the war by prolonging the war. We can only defeat the Japanese by exhausting their military supplies as well as man power. These are true. But we cannot succeed in prolonging the war and we cannot succeed to exhaust the Japanese, if we fail to mobilize the entire people to fight the Japanese.

In addition we must eliminate not only the traitors but all those who do not hold full confidence in the country. We must carry out a definite foreign policy and establish closer relations with America, Britain, France and Soviet Russia, especially Soviet Russia, who is most concerned with the developments in the Far East. Agricultural and industrial production in the interior must be encouraged, so as to make it possible for the country to carry on the war. It must be noted that only through our troops we cannot defeat Japan. We need action from every Chinese. We need political actions as well as diplomatic activities.

Every Chinese must have the confidence in his country. The most critical moment has arrived. Under the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, every one of us must do his part to "awaken the people and join hands with those people who treat us on an equal footing to fight on collectively."

China's Alleged Japanophobia

STRIKING REFUTATION FROM TRADE STATISTICS

Statistics for Japanese trade with China during 1937 before the outbreak of fighting between the two nations in North China refute the Japanese claim of excessive Japanophobia among the Chinese by revealing that Japanese trade with China ranked a close second to that of the United States and for some months actually surpassed that of America, traditionally the leader among world nations in trade with China.

The trade returns of the first seven months show that whereas the share of imports from the United States, for years China's largest importer, amounts to 18.96 per cent of the entire import trade, that of Japan, is 18.68 per cent.

There are several reasons for this. First, China was by this time gradually recovering from the shock of the Manchuria invasion and the Shanghai undeclared war of 1932. Second, there had been a bumper crop in the preceding year. Under the spur of a stabilized government, industry and reconstructive work progressed by leaps and bounds.

The month-by-month figures for imports from Japan and from the United States are as follows.

Months	*From Japan*	*From U.S.A.*
January	$ 15,238,494	$ 13,593,068
February	14,855,797	17,546,376
March	20,695,665	23,575,090
April	19,633,281	21,416,356
May	23,119,661	19,664,896
June	21,833,272	19,578,798
July	21,320,825	23,307,916
Total	$136,696,995	$138,682,500

On three separate occasions, in January, May and June, Japan actually surpassed the United States, and the United States is usually considered as China's best friend. The enormous amount of smuggling that the Japanese nationals carried on in China's northern provinces is also a factor to be considered in relation to the question of Japan's total trade for 1937. And judging from the industrial prosperity obtaining both in China and Japan at this time, there was justification for thinking that by the end of the year, Japan's share of the trade would have far exceeded that of the States. But then came the Lukouchiao Incident followed by the undeclared war in Shanghai, and in the following month imports from Japan as well as from other countries showed a marked decrease, as may be gleaned from the following table.

Imports from	*July*	*August*
Japan	$21,320,825	$ 7,283,759
U.S.A.	23,307,916	13,020,661
Germany	20,603,336	7,651,625
Great Britain ..	14,178,708	4,952,875

Therefore, as far as the trade figures are concerned, there is no valid reason for belief that there was any sign of Japanophobia before July 7. Chinese circles feel that, considering the number of overt acts that the Japanese have perpetrated over many years on Chinese territory, Japan should congratulate herself upon having fared as well as she did.

If the Japanese were diplomatically skilful and capable of grasping the psychology of other nations—both of which they are not—they might succeed in persuading or bribing the Russians to stay out (of the Sino-Japanese hostilities). They might at least conciliate the Russians for a time. But the Japanese can be counted upon to antagonize, with or without intent, all of those with whom they come in contact.—Nathaniel Peffer, American author and publicist.

History is undoubtedly being made in Shanghai, for better or for worse, and history is apt to repeat or reverse itself. Though the Council is perforce constrained to rescind its recent pledge to permit no change in its status, it would command abundant public sympathy if it would take a long-range veiw of the local situation. If it must, as it should, save itself, the act of saving must do done with an eye on the future. It would be a grievous mistake to think that its duty is to tide over the present while the future will take care of itself.—*The China Press*, November 24, 1937.

WHAT RETURNED STUDENTS ARE DOING

Back from Overseas, Men and Women Help Country in National Crisis

By H. C. B.

THE nation finds that Chinese students both men and women, returned from completing their education overseas are playing a prominent part in the present national crisis, Men and women are actively leading the the great masses in patriotic practical movements and in formulating the course of China's policy.

Most of the generals now commanding the defence against Japanese invaders have studied modern military tactics abroad, and of these Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is most outstanding. Many officers also are graduates of famous military academies overseas, including the United States West Point. Germany, France and Japan have had the training of a large percentage of high military officers.

After the 1931-1932 invasions by Japan, patriotic youths born overseas, fired with desire to help China in the battlefield, returned to study at the military academy in Nanking, which has combined experience gained from many countries and has turned out fine young officers. On the Shanghai front, reporters have frequently conversed with them, and have been impressed by their patriotism and the understanding which exists between them and their men.

The Soong Sisters

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is a graduate of Wellesley College, U.S.A. and besides being the active head of the aeronautical department, she takes keen interest in every phase of the country's welfare. She wields great power towards shaping the destinies of China wisely, yet finds time to see that even the huge mass of soldiers fighting on widely scattered fronts receive fair treatment. United women's organizations all over China work under her leadership, with encouragement and determination serving the wounded, working for the sale of Liberty Bonds, and helping in countless ways.

Her sisters, Madame H. H. Kung and Madame Sun Yat-sen are almost equally active, although they avoid rather than seek publicity for their efforts, preferring to share honors with other active workers.

Chinese women's clubs and organizations everywhere include many overseas trained women as working members. The Chinese Women's Club of Shanghai alone has a majority of its members graduates from overseas, mostly from America. The W.C.T.U. of China is headed by the wife of the President of Shanghai University and is another extremely versatile and active organization for relief work.

Bandage-making, sewing padded and knitted garments, collecting donations both in money and kind for refugee camps and hospitals, to selling of Liberty Bonds, training of nurses, nursing, taking care and feeding of refugees, and showing an active interest in the welfare of wounded are some of the largest activities undertaken by the Joint Federation of Chinese Women's Organizations.

Their precept and guidance is leading other women of China to use their own abilities, and together the whole of China's women, from small girls to old women, of every walk of life, are united in doing their share towards the nation's resistance against Japanese agression. The fighting forces have repeatedly expressed their deep appreciation at the comforts and thoughtfulness, while wounded men bless the sympathetic care given by qualified nurses and volunteer helpers.

Important Services

Men returned from every quarter of the globe are important figures in diplomatic circles. Their names are familiar even to people outside of China. Besides ordinary duties, they take time to serve on relief committees, particularly for the housing and care of those from war areas, and in sending them inland to comparatively safer parts of China.

Mr. T. V. Soong is heading the Liberty Bond drive and is responsible for financing two emergency hospitals, besides several other important relief activities. He is a Harvard graduate. Other individuals are rendering important services without fanfare, giving up a large part of their time to personal supervision and guidance of worthy projects.

The supply of drugs and medical equipment is under the supervision of the Chinese Medical Association, with Dr. Szeming Sze, son of the former Ambassador to Washington, as secretary of the association. Organizations, hospitals and missionary institutions all over China send supplications for necessities, and this organization works night and day arranging for delivery. With roads, railroads and every line of communication under constant danger from bombing by Japanese, the task is extremely difficult, but somehow the supplies go through.

Dr. J. Hong Liu, who completed his studies in England, is Director of the National Health Administration in Nanking. Doctors in Shanghai, without any any exception, are devoting time and services without payment, tending thousands of wounded in the 24 emergency hospitals here, while privately-run hospitals also demand their attention.

Devoted Doctors

Refugee camps also call for constant medical attention, and women doctors have largely taken over the responsibility for maternity cases and children. Most doctors are attending to three or more units daily, to the detriment of private practice. Specialists are often called upon in an emergency to attend to the whole body, instead of their own particular line, but rejoice in the knowledge that they are being of help.

The National Y.M.C.A. with Mr. Suichoh C. Leung as secretary is doing war service in providing amusement and small comforts for these at the front, and also renders first aid in emergencies. Many of the secretaries directing activities received training during the Great War in France.

Prominent business men have given over their time to run refugee camps, besides adding sizeable donations in cash and provisions. Others are supervising hospitals, so doctors and nurses will have all their time for patients, without worrying about practical details. One of the leading engineers in town is designing and personally supervising the erection of mat sheds for hospital units, besides supplying most of the money through donations collected from friends and himself.

Mr. Z. U. Kwauk, an Oxford graduate, is one of the prominent members of the Nanyang Tobacco Co., whose premises have been burned down. Others of his business interests have lost heavily during the fighting around Shanghai. However, he evacuated 300 refugees to Swatow at his own expense, and is feeding 700 refugees. His eldest son is in charge of one of the emergency hospitals, and he has secured large donations for its upkeep from friends. He planning to sell a valuable collection of curios for the war chest.

Medical units have started to arrive from the south, including doctors and nurses, who bring with them supplies and modern equipment supplied by donations of friends. They will work under the direction of the International Red Cross Society of China, with Dr. W. W. Yen, former Ambassador at Moscow, as chairman.

These few instances, taken at random from an endless list, are illustrative of the spirit of unity and service which is contributing towards the gallant stand of Chinese defenders.

Japanese Airmen Bomb Mission Hospital

PROPERTY belonging to the American Church Mission in Wusih was bombed on November 12 when Japanese planes raided the city at about 8.15 in the morning. Wusih is an important manufacturing center on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, eighty miles from Shanghai. St. Andrew's Hospital is situated at the southern end of the city and about five hundred yards north lies the church compound, both being the property of the American Church Mission and occupied by Americans at the time of the bombing.

The hospital consists of a group of buildings comprising the hospital itself, outpatient department and nurses' homes. All were plainly marked with American flags, in some cases painted on the roofs, and in others flying from poles, high in the air. All were to be easily seen from any distance up to one mile.

from the St. Louis Post Despatch

"Women and Children First"

On Friday, November 12, planes flying so low that heir vibrations shook the buildings, began to dropt bombs, first on the south side 100 yards from the hospital; then going north they dropped several, the first one falling on the compound of the residence of Dr. C. M. Lee, Superintendent of the Hospital. This bomb tore a great hole in the ground, shattered all the glass of the windows on that side, stove in the front door, and many bits of flying metal struck the house. The walls were not wrecked as the bombs fell fifty feet away.

Going north, one or two bombs were dropped south of the Church compound, just over the wall. A final one fell to the right (east) of St. Mark's School, partly wrecking the corner of the building and shattering the windows on the front of Rev. E. R. Mr. Dyer's house, 200 feet away. The bombs weighed 150 pounds. Windows in other buildings on the compound including the Church were also shattered.

AMERICAN FLAG NO SAFEGUARD

When the hospital compound was hit, there were nearly one hundred and twenty patients in its wards. In the out-patient department there were seventy wounded soldiers. These were inside the building and could not be seen from the air. They were being fed, having been without food for twenty-four hours, and their wounds were being dressed by the doctors and nurses including two American doctors and one American nurse. If a bomb had been held one second longer and discharged on this building there would have been an appalling loss of life for it was packed with people.

A boy and a girl, fatally injured, were brought in from just in front of the Church compound. St. Mark's School was occupied by students and teachers, several of whom were injured by flying fragments of glass. Not a soul was injured on the hospital compound.

The city of Soochow had been intensely bombed two days before, including hospitals and schools, so that the Chinese authorities evacuated all wounded from there, and, after St. Andrew's was hit, from Wusih also. All patients were rapidly and safely removed and the hospital closed as it was felt that the fancied security of the American flag was a myth. Work will be resumed as soon as permission can be secured from the Japanese authorities for travel to Wusih.

"Providence Will Punish Japanese"

Declares American Lady Missionary

On the eve of her departure from China, never to return, Miss Katherine M. Cornell, Amoy missionary who has spent 84 of her 86 years in this country, referred to the Japanese as being bent on the destruction of China and the murder of the Chinese people."

The aged missionary is retiring to America, where she plans to spend the remainder of her life.

"Just as Providence has spared me for these many years," she declared, "so will he punish the Japanese for their outrages and atrocities in China. I hope to see the day when every armed Japanese will be driven from this country."

Miss Cornell is identified with the Mission of the Reformed Church of America.

We cannot accept that dislike for the government and political institutions of one nation justifies another in interfering by force in its internal affairs. To admit that would be to deny the right of each nation to live its own life in peace and freedom, which are the prerogative of all people.—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

Instead of taking the provisions for sanctions out of the Covenant, friends of the League should strive to so amend it as to make sanctions an effective guarantee of international peace and security. The League must either grow, or it must in time wither to nothing.—*China Press* editorial.

As the area of the Sino-Japanese conflict steadily widens, the importance of the time element becomes increasingly evident. It is necessary for Japan not only to win, but to win with a reasonable degree of speed if there is to be a good prospect of harvesting the fruits of victory. Time works, in the main, for China and against Japan.—William Henry Chamberlin in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Col. Draudt Resigns

The entire Red Cross world will regret to hear that Col. Paul Draudt has been obliged, because of ill health, to resign from the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, of which he was a Vice Chairman. This likewise means his retirement as a leader of the German Red Cross.

In a letter to the German Red Cross, Admiral Grayson expressed sorrow that the League would "no longer have the benefit of the loyal, capable and intelligent council of this great friend and supporter of all that is good in the Red Cross movement." He expressed hope for his prompt recovery.

Japan's Attitude Toward International Law

By Nugent Rugge

THE hostilities which are proceeding in North, Central and South China are, according to the Japanese, adequately described as punitive operations directed, not against the Chinese people, but against the National Government and the army. By a strange mental process which seems peculiar to the Japanese, they appear to believe that this justifies them in sending hundreds of thousands of armed men into a country with the domestic affairs of which they had solemnly undertaken not to interfere. To the neutral onlooker it seems that the form of government in China and the composition of the Chinese army are matters which concern the Chinese and are no more the business of Japan than of Britain, the United States or any of the other nations which pledged themselves—like Japan—not to interfere in China.

Without incurring any very grave danger of refutation it may be asserted that China has no very high opinion of the Government in Japan, and even more strongly disapproves of the policies of the military oligarchy which controls that Government. Suppose that the position were reversed and China had a powerful army and navy while Japan was weak. Would the world consider China to be justified if she sent hundreds of thousands of men to Japan on a punitive expedition to chastise the Japanese Government and the lawless Japanese army? To make the picture complete, it must be supposed that the powerful China had undertaken in an international instrument to refrain from interference with Japan's internal affairs. Would the other signatories of that international instrument condemn China for her breach of faith or would they endeavour to evade their moral responsibility?

While Japan insists that she is not conducting a war in China, she claims all the powers and rights of a belligerent. For example, she has declared a blockade of the coast of China. Hitherto she has not interfered with neutral shipping beyond investigating their right to fly the national flag that they displayed, but the Japanese Navy has intimated that further stops to prevent munitions of war entering China will be taken if the necessity arises. In other words Japan is claiming to exercise the rights of a belligerent in the same breath as she declares that there is no war. The Japanese Navy has seized and destroyed a meteorological station on the Pratas group of islands between Hong Kong and Manila, which is a matter of international concern. Since the station was put out of commission shipping of all flags has been endangered. Interference with lighthouses has also been reported. In view of the tender solicitude for the interests of neutrals that the Japanese have so repeatedly expressed, this endangerment of foreign shipping calls for explanation.

Another claim to the rights of a belligerent is made in connection with the aerial bombardment of undefended cities and towns which the Japanese say is permitted by international law. It is, of course, untrue that international law recognizes such a practice, but if it were, it would be a belligerent right and Japan indignantly protests that she is not a belligerent. The characteristic Japanese habit of waging undeclared wars lands her in complications and contradictions that would be embarrassing to a nation of finer susceptibilities.

What Japan gains by pretending that a war is not war is not clear. She did it in 1931-32 and she is now doing it again. No-one is deceived—least of all the unhappy Japanese tax-payer who finds that the cost is the same whatever camouflage is given to the activities of the Japanese war machine. Foreign countries are in no way deceived. Apparently the Japanese believe that, by avoiding the use of the word war, they can evade all the obligations of a belligerent while retaining a belligerent's rights and powers. On the first occasion the Japanese were partially successful. The Powers—with the exception of the United States of America—were at first too fearful to protest against the illegality of Japan's actions. When, finally, Japan was condemned by the League of Nations she was left in possession of the fruits of the illegality.

Now Japan is trying to play the same discreditable game again. It is doubtful, however, whether the present attempt to reap all the advantages of being a belligerent while avoiding the obligations and responsibilities of that status will prove successful. However unwilling the neutral nations may be to incur the enmity of Japan, the heavy material losses that they are sustaining will probably goad them to action, which should have been taken in 1931-32. Japan promised as one of the signatories of the Pact of Paris to eschew war as a method of settling differences. Will her fellow nations allow her to break her word without protesting when Japan employs most of her military and naval forces in the invasion of another country and thinks that she can escape the consequences by blankly refusing to call war by its right name? They tolerated one insult to their intelligence, but it is scarcely likely that they will let themselves be nose-led the second time. Even the slowest witted of them must be now aware that events in Europe which have led the most peace-loving nations to join in the armaments race were the direct result of allowing Japan to reap material gains from the violation of international obligations in 1931-32.

Never has the world been confronted with a more dangerous crisis. Its future welfare, even the existence of civilization as we know it, are at stake. Mankind is at the crossways. Again to follow the line of least resistance would mean the permanent triumph of might over right. Aggression, violation of solemn engagements and palpable subterfuge would be accepted as legitimate expedients of national policy. On the other hand the nations may turn into the more rugged path where a threatening nettle faces them. They may summon courage to grasp the nettle firmly. If they do they will be surprised to find that the pricks of which they were so afraid could be crushed by the first firm pressure.

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According to loyal peasants in the vicinity of the Japanese lines, the Japanese offered substanial rewards for information leading to the death or capture of the Chinese marksman.

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When the Japanese speak of their fighting in China as self-defense, no Chinese can see anything but hyprocisy in the statement. It may mean something to a Japanese; it means nothing to a Chinese. When the Japanese say they are battling communism, the Chinese are equally at a loss for they know definitely that the statement is not so in regard to Nationalist China. When they say once more that they are trying to punish the Chinese army but not the Chinese people, again they talk to a blank wall because Japan's policies have swept people and army together as never before.—*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* editorial.

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"In these—and countless other ways—the Red Cross has been standing guard over *you* for more than half a rentury, ready and eager to help. Now the Red Cross needs your aid—your membership....to carry on. Please join your Red Cross Chapter—*Today!*"

While she speaks, scenes flash across the screen showing the Red Cross in disaster, administering first aid, its highway safety patrol in action. The film, which takes one minute and a half of time, ends as a close-up of Miss Hopkins dissolves into the new Roll Call poster.

When the Japanese speak of their fighting in China as self-defense, no Chinese can see anything but hyprocisy in the statement. It may mean something to a Japanese; it means nothing to a Chinese. When the Japanese say they are battling communism, the Chinese are equally at a loss for they know definitely that the statement is not so in regard to Nationalist China. When they say once more that they are trying to punish the Chinese army but not the Chinese people, again they talk to a blank wall because Japan's policies have swept people and army together as never before.—*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* editorial.

A CHAIN LETTER

Shanghai, December 1, 1937.

To the Public:

Red Cross Week opens today and with it a drive to raise $100,000 locally. This is only a small fraction of the sum which is required to see the refugees through the winter. Still, it is Shanghai's quota and it gives every Shanghai resident a chance to do what he himself can towards alleviating the misery he readily sees on all sides as he walks the downtown streets.

If every one of you who reads this letter will not only take the initiative of making a contribution yourself but will also pass the word on to five of your friends and urge them to do likewise, the responsibility can be met and the sum raised.

The collective effort of *individual* men and women is sufficient to overcome any obstacle whatsoever. This appeal is made to you personally

by

The Shanghai International Red Cross

Director's Office, 505 Honan Road

Campaign Headquarters, 129 Nanking Road

密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Abbot "Chao Kung" in New Role—Heads Japan "Truth League" 1
Wholesale Suspension of Chinese Newspapers Follows Extension of Japanese Rule 2
Six Province Reorganization for Prolonged Resistance 5

Special Articles

Wilful Destruction of Chinese Educational Institutions by Japanese .....By C. Y. W. Meng 6
Shanghai Conflict Costs Japanese Over Yen 100,000,000 Property Loss...By Atsushi Kawashima 8
Japan's Yen 2,870,000,000 Budget Envisages "Long-Term War" in China..... 9
Japanese Converge on Nanking by Three Routes —General Chiang Inspects Defenses..... 13
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War... 15
Nine-Power Conference Declaration Is Purely Historical—Introduces No New Features..... 22
Men and Events 26
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 27

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

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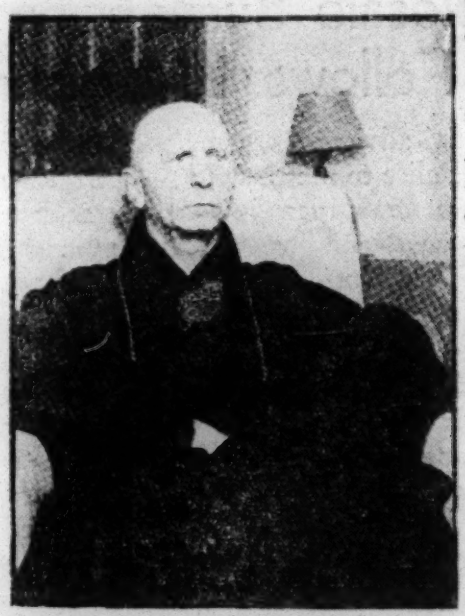
ABBOT "CHAO KUNG" IN NEW ROLE—HEADS JAPAN "TRUTH LEAGUE"

IN the issue of *The Review* for Oct. 19, 1935 there appeared a reprint of an article from the Washington, D. C. Star which alleged that Trebitsch Lincoln, the former Hungarian rabbi and British parliamentarian, but now known as Buddhist monk "Chao Kung," was a member of the nototious Japanese Black Dragon Society. Following the item containing the foregoing information *The Review* attached a note stating that Lincoln had been seen during the course of the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" of 1932 making daily visits to one of the most notorious Japanese spies and propagandists who was sent hereby the Kwantung branch of the Japanese army.



Isaac Trebitsch; or Ignatius Timothy T. Lincoln; or Trebitsch Lincoln; or Abbot Chao Kung.

Shortly following the publication of the foregoing Chao Kung wrote a letter on the stationery of his so-called "League of Truth" to one of the Shanghai newspapers wherein he denied having had contact with Japanese military intelligence officers but said he had conferred with Japanese consular officials with the object of "trying to avoid a war between China and Japan." In the last paragraph of his letter, Chao Kung announced his intention of "instituting legal proceedings against *The Review* immediately."

The threat against *The Review* was not carried out but Chao Kung's so-called "Truth League" is now sending circulars to newspapers

over the world wherein he alleges that the whole world is being inundated with "untruthful anti-Japanese propaganda," but that people "should be not deceived because a New Empire has arisen—the Greater Japanese Empire—which would bring about more peaceful conditions on this earth than the Christians have done. . . ." Since then several additional circulars have been distributed from Chao Kung's League of Truth headquarters in Tientsin which carries the blind address, "Post Office Box 613."

The well known American magazine *Newsweek* (New York) printed the following about Trebitsch Lincoln in its issue of Oct. 25:—

"The strange name of Trebitsch Lincoln, which has made sad news off and on for a generation, popped up again last week. He was in a new role, perhaps his most brazen. As head of the Tokyo-subsidized Truth League, he uttered grave words against his friends the Chinese at Tientsin, main base of Japan's North China Operations.

There Lincoln is revered by half-fed, dope-shocked coolies as Abbot Chao Kung, a holy man. Swathed in rich, loose, silken robes he chants of eternal verities in the Buddhist monastery—and enjoys divine sway over a horde of servants who don't know that:

"Isaac Trebitsch was born 59 years ago at Paks, near Budapest; his parents raised him to become a Hungarian rabbi; he sneaked off instead to London's East Side, where he became a Presbyterian, than an Anglican, then a Quaker; in each case he converted fellow Jews to his new creed, winning their confidence and savings, and even entered Parliament (1906) as Ignatius Timothy T. Lincoln, Liberal.

"A job as military censor during the World War opened vast new vistas to Trebitsch; he turned spy—and, though he beat Scotland Yard to New York by one jump, he was caught, deported to England and jailed. He next turned up in Central Europe in the turbulent 1920s, abetted an abortive monarchist putsch in Germany, befriended Adolf Hitler—who in those days also won confidence and money from Jews—and fomented Balkan disorders.

"When things got too hot, Trebitsch became a mystic in India. In 1934 he tried to open for business with a Buddhist monastery in Hungary but was booted out. Last week he basked in the limelight as a trusted adviser of Kang Teh, former Boy Emperor of China, now monarch of Manchukuo and leading candidate to head the Dragon Empire which Tokyo agents aver Japan is about to revive in North China.

"Be not deceived," Trebitsch exhorted war correspondents who interviewed him at Tientsin, "A new empire has arisen in the world—a greater Japanese Empire, which surely will bring about more just, tolerable, and peaceful conditions on earth than the Christians have done."

Wholesale Suspension of Chinese Newspapers Follows Extension of Japanese Rule

THE "unofficial advice" given by the Shanghai Municipal Police to the *Central News Agency* and five Chinese newspapers to tone down their patriotic ardor or discontinue publication in the International Settlement has brought into sharp relief the gloomy future of the Chinese press.

The *Central News Agency* (中央通訊社), official news dissemination organization of the Nanking Government, and three of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai closed down as a result of that "advice", which was extended verbally by a foreign police officer accompanied by a Chinese constable in personal calls upon the publishers and editors on November 24.

All other news agencies and newspapers have modified their "strong policy" towards Japan by ceasing to urge continued resistence to the invaders and editorializing on such harmless subjects as refugee aid or the European situation. Before the hostilities broke out, the Chinese press referred to Japan as "a certain country" (某國) which was quickly changed to "enemy country" (敵國) at the commencement of actual fighting. Now, however, that country is referred to simply as Japan (日本). Perusal of the press today reveals a careful editing and elimination of anything that Japanese might construe as unfriendly.

However, there is little doubt that the Japanese will not be content with such modification but will seek active "friendship" of the Chinese press which means complete domination or complete suppression. Dr. Lin Yu-tang pointed out, in his "A History of the Press and Public Opinion in China" that "no nation can be conquered unless its press is first suppressed into silence."

The Japanese have hardly shown their teeth regarding the Chinese press yet and what is the situation in Shanghai already? Three important Chinese dailies, *The China Times* (事時新報), *Lih Pao* (立報) and *Min Pao* (民報), in addition to the *Central News Agency*, have been folded up. A score of Chinese monthlies, weeklies and other "National Salvation" publications have been forced to cease publication. Other publishers fear every strange tread in the hallway is a Japanese soldier or plainclothesman, or a Settlement police officer, coming to seize the premises or order immediate shutdown.

For many months the Japanese were able to exercise a large measure of control over the Chinese press by mere rattling of the sword. Any publication urging Chinese preparation for resistance against Japan was virtually doomed—not by the Japanese direct but actually through the Settlement authorities and the Chinese Government itself. This is not the time to recount the sorry tale of National Salvation groups being terrorized, editors being kidnapped and disappearing for months in some vile jail, printing presses being smashed or confiscated, for the crime of urging the purchase of anti-aircraft guns to resist Japan's aerial might.

"It is clear that there is strong Japanese influence over the Chinese censorship board, although no Japanese is represented on it, their influence being indirect, working through the

Chinese militarists. This has an extremely sinister significance for the Chinese press, this Japanese control of the Chinese press," said Lin Yu-tang.

The Japanese, however, were never and will never be satisfied with mere "strong influence" over the Chinese press. Such influence was particularly strong in the Peiping-Tientsin area during the heyday of the new defunct Hopei-Chahar Political Council but the Japanese militarists certainly did not permit continuation of the *status quo* after the Lukouchiao Incident and defeat of the Chinese forces in that area.

What happened in Peiping was the eradication of every vestige of independent or Nanking press, even including the British-owned *Peiping Chronicle*, edited by Sheldon Ridge, whose own life was jeopardized. The *Chronicle* continued publication as long as possible but finally, on November 1, gave up the valiant attempt to give the people of Peiping and northern outports a fair and unbiased news report.

The *Peiping News*, an English-language newspaper published by the Hopei Chahar Political Council, was "neutral" prior to the North China Incident but swung sharply and loyally to Nanking. When the Chinese forces were swept out of Peiping, the *Peiping News* was also swept out of existence and its editor, Dr. Wilson Wei, was arrested as a "communist" and detained for several weeks.

The three leading Chinese newspapers in the ancient capital, the *Peiping Morning Post* or *Chen Pao* (晨報), the *North China Press* or *Hwa Pei Jih Pao* (華北日報) and the *World Daily News* or *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* (世界日報) were suppressed entirely and only the Japanese owned or controlled newspapers survived, although the staffs remained Chinese.

Another war casualty among the Peiping periodicals was "*Democracy*", sponsored and published by a group of leading Chinese and foreign educators, writers and publicists, including Edgar Snow, Hubert S. Liang, Ida Pruitt, Nym Wales and others.

The Chinese press in Tientsin suffered much the same fate. Not one free Chinese newspaper was allowed to continue publication although most of them were published in the foreign concessions.

Originally there were four important Chinese dailies in Tientsin: *L'Impartial* or *Ta Kung Pao* (大公報), the *Yung Pao* (庸報), *Commercial Daily News* or *Shang Pao* (商報) and the *Social Welfare or Yi Shih Pao* (益世報). A year ago the Japanese purchased the *Yung Pao* outright and appointed as editor a Chinese who had in 1934 been arrested by the Japanese gendarmes in connection with the assassination of the editor of a Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper published in the Japanese Concession and had undergone a "purification" process in the Japanese jail and in Dairen.

When the Japanese pressure became too great in Tientsin, the famous *Ta Kung Pao* pulled up stakes from the French Cocession and moved body and soul to Shanghai. This left only two intelligent newspapers in Tientsin, the *Shang Pao* published by Stephen Wang, aided financially by the Nanking Government, and the *Yi Shih Pao*, published by a group of Catholic Fathers, both plants being situated in the Italian Concession. The *Shang Pao* was forced to cease publication immediately after the Japanese bombing of Tientsin on July 29th, 1937. The *Yi Shih Pao* continued to struggle for existence but could not overcome the handicap of Japanese terrorism. The *Central News* office in Tientsin was, of course, compelled to close and the editors went into hiding. An English language afternoon daily, the *Tientsin Evening Post* which had commenced publication only a few months previously with an outlook for a happy and prosperous future under the aegias of Thomas Liang, was another journalistic casualty.

Tientsin readers of English language newspapers were, however, more fortunate than Peiping, in having the *North China Star*, published by an American, Dr. Charles James Fox, and the *Peiping-Tientsin Times* edited by E. W. Pennell. The *Star* is inclined to be very sympathetic to the Japanese although the frequent charges that it is subsidized by the Japanese can be emphatically denied. The *P & T Times* hewed to the line of clear neutrality and justice, always giving equal prominence to Chinese as well as the Japanese news available.

As pointed out, virtually all the Chinese newspapers and periodicals in Tientsin were published in the foreign concessions, just as the Shanghai Chinese press is published in the International Settlement, but that did not deter the Japanese from forcing cessation of publication.

This was accomplished by means of controlling all areas surrounding the concessions, terroristic methods against the editors and staff, and seizure of the papers placed in the mails. Japanese plainclothesmen or Chinese traitors in the pay of the Japanese hounded the footsteps of the Chinese newspaper men while they were in the concessions and tried to lure them into the special areas or Chinese territory where they could be seized and taken to the Japanese police station.

Some were never heard of again and every effort to learn their fate was unavailing. The International Press Club of Tientsin, composed of publishers, editors and reporters of every foreign newspaper in Tientsin, representing nine countries, tried to effect the release of some of their unfortunate Chinese colleagues caught in the Japanese net, but met with no success.

Earlier, Japanese plainclothesmen had openly entered Chinese territory and arrested Chinese censors. The Chinese press continued a voluntary self-censorship in accordance with the national censorship laws, and were

seldom guilty of stepping on Japanese toes, but their efforts to please Japanese militarists and officialdom were never enough.

Whether the Chinese press will suffer the same fate in Shanghai as in Tientsin and Peiping remains to be seen but, as we said before, the Japanese will not be satisfied with the present situation.

The rather supine "realistic" attitude adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council also is far different from the strict neutrality maintained by the authorities of all concessions in Tientsin.

Little hope can be held forth that the Settlement authorities will refuse to suppress any newspaper or news agency if the Japanese so demand. The French are willing to take less dictation from the Nipponese militarists but unfortunately few of the large Chinese newspapers or other publications are published in the French Concession.

The official stand of the Shanghai Municipal Council regarding the Chinese press has never been made clear. The nearest thing to a reasonable explanation was contained in an interview given the *China Press* by Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Council, who said that the "unofficial advice" given *Central News* and the five newspapers by the police was without the Council's authorization.

"Having warned all Chinese newspapers that no anti-Japanese activities will be allowed in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Municipal Council hopes that it will have no cause to order the suspension of any journals," the *China Press* said.

"Mr. Fessenden stated that the Council at the present time is not contemplating any further action toward the remaining Chinese newspapers of the Settlement which are continuing publication. He deemed the warning already given by the Council is sufficient and henceforth the editors of the papers must decide for themselves whether they wish to abide with the Council's requirements or to suspend publication.

"The S.M.C. Secretary-General stated that the Council has received no 'black list' of Chinese papers which the Japanese requested be suspended. He reiterated that the so-called 'unofficial advice' from the Council to the five leading local dailies was given by two members of the police force without the Council's authorization," said the *China Press*.

Of the three newspapers closed down, the *Min Pao* is the organ of the City Kuomintang and the oldest is the *China Times* which was founded some thirty years ago, but the best loved is the *Lih Pao* which has had a tremendous appeal to the masses because, although published in tabloid form, it tried to give the most important political and social news of the day at a very low price. It was published by Cheng Shih-wo, militant, fearless editor of the highest type, and was intensely patriotic. The seven National Salvation leaders who were detained in a Soochow Prison prior to outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, were also connected with the *Lih Pao*. Another reason for the wide appeal of the defunct newspaper was that it was published in "pai hua", the living language of the people rather than the literary style which removes so many of the other Chinese newspapers from the understanding of the Chinese masses.

The *China National Herald* or *Sheng Chou Jih Pao* (神州日報) and the *Central China Daily News* or *Chung Hwa Jih Pao* (中華日報), were the other two newspapers unofficially advised to modify their policy or be suppressed, but neither planned to discontinue publication on the grounds that by continuing publication they can do more good for China, even if their editorial style is cramped, than by ceasing publication entirely.

The *Shanghai United News*, a combination of the three Japanese newspapers in Shanghai, recently predicted that the Shanghai Municipal Council eventually will suspend all Chinese nepspapers "except the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*", an evening Chinese newspapers, incorporated in Delaware and with an American, Hal P. Mills, listed as publisher. This newspaper was one of the first to take a "realistic" editorial attitude towards the recent events.

However, there is no indication that the *Ta Mei Wan Pao* (大美晚報), also American-owned, intends to cease publication or move elsewhere. This newspaper, until recently connected with the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, recently commenced publication of a morning edition in addition to its usual evening edition, and now claims the largest circulation of any Chinese newspaper in Shanghai.

The Chinese newspapers generally referred to as the "Big Three" in Shanghai publishing circles, the *Ta Kung Pao* (大公報), *Shun Pao* (申報) *and Sin Wen Pao* (新聞報) did not receive the "unofficial advice" from the Municipal Council, although the *Shun Pao* and *Sin Wen Pao* are published in the Settlement.

All three intend to continue publication but have made preparations to move to Hankow if necessary. That the Hankow newspaper field is already overcrowded is evident by the fact that there are normally 16 full-size Chinese dailies, 17 tabloids and two foreign newspapers in that city. In addition, two Shanghai dailies, the *Chiu Wang Jih Pao* (救亡日報) and *Hsin Pao* (新報), have already moved there and several Nanking dailies have moved or are preparing to move to Hankow.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang, referring to his excellent book on the Chinese press and public opinion, sums up the quality of the "Big Three" in this manner:

"The *Ta Kung Pao* is without question the most progressive and best edited newspaper in Chinese in this country, while the *Shun Pao* and the *Sin Wen Pao* represent the big, old conservative dailies....poorly edited or (seemingly) not edited at all.....but nevertheless these two are today the two big dailies in China enjoying the largest circulations.

The strength and at the same time the weakness of the *Ta Kung Pao* is its literary excellence and its profundity which makes it a powerful influence among the well educated and intelligentsia classes and a total flop as far as the masses are concerned.

Japanese journalists recently started a daily newspaper in the Chinese language, called the *New Shun Pao* (新申報) which is more or less of an imitation of the *Shun Pao* but is, of course, loaded with Japanese propaganda. The language employed is so quaint that it causes more laughing among Chinese readers than serious thought. During the fighting in the vicinity of Shanghai thousands of copies of this paper were distributed over the Chinese lines by means of Japanese airplanes. In some cases the Japanese pilots did not take the trouble to untie the bundles, many of which were found in the bombproofs constructed by the Chinese troops.

All Chinese newspapers everywhere have suffered terrific financial losses due to the hostilities. The *Shun Pao*, which normally contains about 20 pages (with whole sections formerly devoted to medical advertisements, dancing halls and similar features), now publishes an average of six pages only.

Advertisements, in fact, have almost disappeared from the Chinese press. Several of the leading Chinese journals are now dependent upon circulation revenue which makes a small, tight paper necessary. Another serious problem to the publisher today is the skyrocketing

price of newsprint which has reached the highest point in more than fifteen years.

Still the Chinese publishers are clinging grimly to what they have, with the hope that the tide will turn. The Japanese may possibly adopt a more magnanimous attitude than they followed in Peiping and Tientsin but the fate of the Chinese press today hangs upon the whim of the Japanese militarists.

SIX PROVINCE REORGANIZATION FOR PROLONGED RESISTANCE

WHILE public attention continues to be engrossed by the military developments, the recent reorganization of six provincial governments is an event which deserves special notice. It is significant not only as a studied effort at internal reform, but also from the standpoint of China's determination for prolonged resistance against Japanese aggression. As far as its immediate objectives are concerned, the reorganization is meant to bring about a greater administrative efficiency and to strengthen the power of resistance by more effective and extensive training of the masses. One of the noteworthy points in the reorganization scheme is that of the six new chairman, five are military men, four of whom are on active service.

The provinces affected by the reshuffling are: Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan and Kweichow. The new chairmen of Kiangsu and Chekiang are Generals Ku Chu-tung and Huang Shao-shiung respectively. General Ku served in similar capacity in 1931-1933. Before to his re-appointment to the present post, he was Director of General Chiang Kai-shek's Provisional Headquarters at Sian and concurrently Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government. Lately, he was one of the high commanders directing the military operations in the Shanghai front. He is regarded as a capable officer and enjoys high confidence of General Chiang Kai-shek.

General Huang Shao-hsiung is one of the three best known Kwangsi military leaders (the other two being Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi). He also served previously as Chairman of Chekiang (Dec. 1934-Jan. 1937). Prior to his present transfer, he was Chairman of Hupeh. Although little publicized, General Huang is understood to have taken a prominent part recently in the military operations on the Peiping-Hankow Railway front in North China. General Huang's return to Chekiang at the present moment is a clear indication that the whole province is to be mobilized for firm resistance against the Japanese intrusion.

The new Chairman of Anhwei, General Chiang Tso-pin, is a former Chinese Ambassador to Japan and until recently Minister of the Interior. He succeeds Mr. Liu Shang-ching, a former high official in Manchuria. Various reasons are assigned to General Chiang's appointment to Anhwei, but the evident one is that as the province is now being drawn within the scope of hostilities, it is naturally more advantageous to have a military man in control than a civilian officials.

Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, has been transferred as Chairman of Kweichow Province. His transfer is viewed as evidencing the National Government's determination to prepare for a long drawn-out war. Mr. Wu will be charged with the mission of developing the economic resources and industries in Kweichow in order to increase production to carry on the war. Such a step is urgently necessary in view of the extensive destruction which has been wrought in the coastal provinces. Being a veteran industrialist, Mr. Wu is eminently fitted for the task for which he has been chosen by the Government.

In connection with General Chiang's transfer to Anhwei and Mr. Wu's appointment to Kweichow, various other explanations are also current. One of such explanations is said to be that their transfer is meant to solidify the government's determination to resist Japanese aggression by lessening the influence of certain elements who allegedly held different views regarding the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

The appointment of Generals Chang Chih-chung and Ho Cheng-chun as Chairman of Hunan and of Hupeh respectively is regarded as entirely military in significance. General Chang has been for many years Dean of the Central Military Academy in Nanking. He is well known as a strategist and military instructor. Until recently, he was the chief commanding officer of the Chinese forces on the Shanghai front and was responsible for holding the Japanese army in check during the early stages of the war in Shanghai.

General Ho Cheng-chun has been in army service since the revolution of 1911. He was formerly Chairman of Hupeh in 1930 and has been Director of the Hupeh Pacification Headquarters since 1931. With his re-appointment as Chairman, General Ho now unifies under his control both the civil and military affairs of the province.

It may be noted that Hunan and Hupeh have been the chief source of supply of man power in Central China. Now with the extension and prolongation of the war, new troops must be trained to replace casualties in order to continue the resistance. Hunan, because of its geographical location, is the most suitable center for the purpose of troop training. Therefore, it is generally believed that General Chang Chih-chung's chief task in Hunan is to mobilize the enormous man power in Central China and to create from it a fresh army to strengthen the national defence.

Shanghai Refugee Situation Improves—Rice Continues to Arrive

The refugee situation in Shanghai was somewhat alleviated this week, as very few Chinese came in from outside, while the exodus to Nantung, Ningpo and other points continued. The rice situation continues to be a matter of concern, but supplies came here this week from several sources, principally however from Saigon. A tour of the Chinese sections of Shanghai shows food displayed in many forms. It is noticeable, for example, that many of the pedestrians are eating something or other as they go along. Many of the outside throughfares, such as Avenue Foch and Avenue Haig, have been converted into roadside markets, with almost everything conceivable being offered for sale. As the Shanghai French paper remarked, one can arrive naked and go away, clothed, fed and with thirst slaked.

"Ta Kung Pao" Discusses Refugee Situation

With the extension of the fighting lines, more people will be driven out of their homes and become war refugees, the *Ta Kung Pao* (Shanghai) said in an editorial November 24.

This great number of persons living idly as war refugees upon others not only wastes much man-power, but also obstructs military operations. In the circumstances, says this prominent Chinese journal, the plan of sending these war refugees to develop cultivable but untilled land in the interior deserves attention. Some thousands of war refugees have been sent to Kaochen and Liyang, near Nanking, to develop uncultivated land there. As these districts are so close to the capital, however, it is believed that sooner or later they will be threatened by military operations. It would be far better to send them to Yukao, Yenchen, Hsinhua, Taihsien, Fulin, and Liensui, all to the north of Nantung(chow). These areas, it is pointed out were once famous as salt fields, but have been turned into rice fields in recent years. As the war will be a protracted one and military operations may be extended further into the interior, attention should be given to put these war refugees on the land in Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia Sinkiang, Szechwan, Sikong, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Kwangsi provinces, the *Ta Kung Pao* says.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang Continues to Live in Seclusion

Despite reports that he has gone abroad, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former commander of the Northeastern Army, is still living in seclusion in Fenghua with Madame Chang, the *Shenchow Jihpao*, Nov. 25 stated. Marshal Chang has removed his residence to the Shutou Temple from the building of the China Travel Serivce, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Wilful Destruction of Chinese Educational Institutions by Japanese

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭渭

SINCE July 8—the outbreak of the "Lukouchiao Affair"—when the Japanese renewed their military activities on Chinese territory—from the extreme north to the extreme south—they have brought about untold sufferings to the Chinese people and huge destruction of Chinese non-military establishments and property. But the destruction of the Chinese educational and cultural institutions is most appalling and deplorable.

In Shanghai

The *Central News* report October 28 gave a long list of names of institutions which were destroyed completely or partially in Shanghai and Woosung by Japanese aerial bombardments and or artillery fire. According to the tabulation, 14 universities and colleges, 27 middle schools, 44 primary schools and 8 social educational institutions were either completely or partially destroyed up to the end of October, and the extent of damages was roughly put at $10,731,460.

In Nanking

In Nanking, the following institutions have been damaged by aerial bombardments:—

(1) UNIVERSITIES AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS:

Names	*Extent of Damages*	*Extent of Destruction*
National Central University	$1,000,000	Bombed four times, large part of buildings being completely demolished.
National Central U. Experimental School	200,000	Completely destroyed.
National Central U. School of Dental Science	200,000	,, ,,
Heng Chien Middle School	Unknown	Partially ,,
Chung Nan Middle Schools	,,	,, ,,
Total: 5 schools	$1,400,000	

(2) PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

Kow Pang P.S. (Primary School)	Not available	Complete destroyed.
Teng Fu Hsiang P.S.	,, ,,	Largely ,,
Hsu Chiao Hsiang P.S.	,, ,,	Partially ,,
Hsiang Pu Yin P.S.	,,	Largely ,,
Ho Hwa Tang P.S.	,, ,,	Partially ,,
Chen En Shih P.S.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Pukow P.S.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Yin Tze Hsiang P.S.	,, ,,	Largely ,,
Fang Chiao Yuan P.S.	,, ,,	Partially ,,
Hsueh Yu P.S.	,, ,,	Largely ,,
Chung Shu P.S.	,, ,,	,, ,,
Total: 11 schools		

The extent of damages done to these 11 primary schools has not yet been as certained. Judging from the extent of destruction and the usual cost of construction of primary schools of this kind in the Capital, observers are of the opinion that the damages must exceed $200,000. That is: the amount of damages to the educational institutions in the Capital alone is more than one and half million dollars!

In Nanchang

The following is a tabulation of the names of the institutions in Nanchang, capital city of the Province of Kiangsi, affected and the extent of damages:—

Names	*Extent of Damages*	*Extent of Destruction*
Kiangsi Medical Coll.	$ 1,000	Partially destroyed.
Nanchang Rural Normal School	7,000	Largely ,,
Nanchang Girl Middle School	80,000	,, ,,
First Pai Ling Middle School	600	Partially ,,
Yu Fei Mo Primary School	1,000	Largely ,,
Total: 5 schools	$89,600	

In Paoting

The following is a tabulation of the names of institutions affected in Paoting, now under Japanese military occupation, and the extent of damages:

Names	*Extent of Damages*	*Extent of Destruction*
Hopei Medical College	$200,000	Completely destroyed
Hopei Agricultural College	150,000	Largely ,,
Yu Teh Middle School	100,000	,, ,,
Total: 3 schools	$350,000	

The following is a tabulation of the names of institutions in Tientsin affected and the extent of damages:

Names	*Extent of Damages*	*Extent of Destruction*
Nankai University	$5,000,000	Completely destroyed.
Hopei Girls Normal School	696,000	,, ,,
Hopei College of Technology	755,000	Largely ,,
Hopei College of Commerce & Law	100,000	Partially ,,
Peiyang Engineering College	300,000	Occupied by Japanese troops.
Tientsin Middle School	100,000	,, ,, ,,
Tientsin Girls Middle School	100,000	Completely looted by Japanese troops.
Ming Teh Middle School	250,000	Completely destroyed.
Kuo Ming ,, ,,	200,000	Bombed & looted by Japanese troops.
Chiu Chi ,, ,,	15,000	Partially destroyed.
Ching Chung ,, ,,	5,000	Bombed & looted by Japanese troops.
Chungshan ,, ,,	5,000	,,
Shan Pei ,, ,,	5,000	,,
Chungshih Girl School	5,000	,,
Hwei Van Middle School	5,000	,,
Total: 15 schools	$7,555,000	

In Canton

To these tabulations, we must add another. The destruction of the famous Chungshan University in Canton to the extent of $500,000 in damages.

Japanese "Massacre" of Chinese Students

In a short period of four months, about 133 Chinese leading educational and cultural institutions were either completely or partially destroyed by Japanese aerial bombardments or artillery, or looted and occupied by the Japanese troops. The damages are estimated roughly at $21,826,060!

But as the Japanese aerial bombardments of the Chinese cities have been most rampant during these days, and the Japanese have been proceeding with more aggressive actions in Chinese territory, the destruction of the Chinese institutions must be more than 133 in number and the damages must be far greater than 22 million dollars!

These are visible destruction and calculable damages. There are many other damages. Many schools in Peiping, Tientsin and other parts of the territory now under the Japanese military occupation are still being occupied and used as barracks, by the Japanese troops. In addition, it must be added here that it is not infrequent for us to hear of the "maltreatment" and "killing" of Chinese students by the Japanese troops, not only in Chinese reports but also by foreign reports, such as a *Reuter* report of the "massacre" of 200 students of the National Tsing Hua University (founded by the return of American Boxer Indemnity) sometime ago!

Most of these institutions are government and provincial institutions, and some of them are private and missionary. They were founded a decade or two or more ago by the untiring efforts of the founders; and as a result, these schools stood as institutions of higher learning in the nation. But they have been either completely or partially, ruthlessly burned to the ground, or occupied and looted by the invaders.

100% Wilful Destruction!

The Japanese reply that the bombardments of the Chinese educational institutions are "unintentional" is neither convincing, nor has been substantiated by facts.

The Nankai University in Tientsin was attacked for four successive times on July 29, 30 and 31. This educational center in northern China was first bombarded by artillery fire and then by high explosives and the most incendiary bombs rained down from the Japanese planes. After the bombardments, the university was completely burned by kerosene after being looted by the Japanese and Koreans. The National Central University in Nanking was bombed on August 15, 19, 26 and September 25. Tung Chi University in Woosung was bombed 3 or 4 times, until the whole university, including library, and laboratory, was completely burned to the ground. The Chungshan University in Canton was purposely made a target of the Japanese aerial bombardment on the Chinese National Day (October 10).

If the bombardment was "unintentional," why should the Japanese gunners and airmen continue to miss their target *more than once*? Their malaicious intention was made more apparent when it is viewed that the National Central University in Nanking is situated in a place most remote from any military establishments, while the Chungshan University in Canton is situated in the outskirts of the city where there is no military establishment at all. Such are the Japanese atrocities, brutalities and inhumanity, which have undoubtedly shocked the whole world.

Nanking, November 10, 1937.

STILL BURNING

This cartoon by Talburt in the New York *World-Telegram*, which won the Pulitzer Prize, recently has been again widely circulated in the United States and Europe in connection with the Brussels Conference.

CHINA'S MODERN BURDENS

Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

ONLY PRISON CAMPS IN CHINA

Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

This cartoon was based on widely circulated reports at Japanese press conferences, which always referred to killed and wounded Chinese soldiers but never mentioned prisoners. Later the Japanese produced some prisoners, in a camp in Yangtszepoo, now frequently exhibited to correspondents.

HOW THE DIPLOMATS ARE HELPING

Orr in The Chicago Tribune

Chinese Evict Japanese Tenants in Malaya

Chinese landlords throughout Malaya are evicting Japanese tenants from houses and places of business. It is part of a wide-spread boycotting of Japanese by Chinese. It is reported from Singapore that meetings are being held by Japanese to discuss means of meeting the situation. Occasional affrays between Chinese and Japanese are reported. Chinese who buy fish from Japanese sometimes have the fish damaged by other Chinese.

Shanghai Conflict Costs Japanese Over Yen 100,000,000 Property Loss

BY ATSUSHI KAWASHIMA

(War Correspondent at Shanghai for the Tokyo magazine, Diamond)

The loss sustained by Japan directly from the current hostilities in Shanghai is estimated at between 95,000,000 to Yen 100,000,000, but this only includes the damages done to property in the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo areas. The total is expected to amount to a much more staggering figure when the results are made known from the other sectors, which contain the principal Japanese textile spinning factories.

The fighting in the western section of the city was just cleared up early this week and a rough estimate of the destruction to Japanese spinning mills, including those of the Nikka, Naigai and Tunghsing companies, show that the Nikka interests have been perhaps dealt the greatest blow, a loss approximating Yen 15,000,000.

That the Japanese textile mills have been the worst hit there is no doubt, the damage amounting to about 70 per cent of the total loss to property. At present, nine Japanese spinning companies are operating 33 mills in Shanghai. The Nikka Spinning Company, which has eight mills in the western section of the city and at Pootung, has suffered Yen 10,000,000 in damages to property alone. When the warehouses and stocks destroyed by fire are taken into consideration, the total is expected to rise above the Yen 15,000,000 level.

Huge Losses by Cotton Mills

Next to Nikka, the Shanghai Spinning and Weaving Company is the worst hit, the loss amounting to much less than those of the former, roughly estimated at Yen 1,000,000. Of its five mills, only one was totally destroyed and one warehouse burned. The Kungta Company is the third largest loser with a loss of slightly less than Yen 1,000,000. Details of the damages done to property of the various Japanese spinning companies are roughly tabulated as follows: (in terms of yen)

Nikka	15,000,000
Shanghai Spinning	1,000,000
Kungta	1,000,000
Yufeng	800,000
Takung	500,000
Naigai	500,000
Toyoda	500,000
Total	19,300,000

The Japanese spinners have also lost a terrific amount of business, all of which was contracted with the Chinese before the extension of hostilities from North China to Shanghai. These amount to much more than the property damages. Accurate figures are still unavailable, but estimates are around Yen 50,000,000.

Shipping and Warehouse Losses

Although Japanese spinners have suffered from the Shanghai warfare, their losses are insignificant to the damage done to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the only Japanese shipping firm engaged in the Yangtze valley trade. It has branches in Shanghai and Hankow and had expected a great deal of business during the current year. As a result of the conflict, it has lost six vessels and many warehouses the damage totalling Yen 10,329,000. The company operated 16 vessels on the Yangtsze from Shanghai to Hankow, Ichang, Changsha, Chungking and also from Shanghai to Tientsin.

Before proceeding further, let us examine the following table, which shows the principal ships operated by the company and their service routes:

Of the vessels five—the Suzan, Rakuyo, Nanyo, Joyo, Zuiyo and Choyo Maru—were sunk by the Chinese, with a loss of 17,600 tons. The value of the ships exceeds Yen 6,700,000. The company, however, suffered more from the burning of its warehouses at Pootung than from the destruction of the steamers. At its 10 warehouses at Pootung, Yen 900,000 worth of goods was looted or burned. The principal items of the losses are given below:

(in yen)

Steamers (5)	6,773,000
Warehouses (10)	7,000,000
Goods in Stock	899,000
Pier Levees	345,000
Steam launches	158,000
Residential Houses (2)	57,000
Pier Office	15,000
Total	15,247,000

Fortunately, however, the greater part of the shares of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha is held by the Nippon Yusen and Osaka Shosen companies, otherwise, it would be unable to withstand the enormous loss. With its backing, however, its shares have only slightly slumped in the local market.

Besides the shipping and spinning interests, perhaps the hardest hit are the small and medium-size Japanese inudstries, which have been engaged chiefly in the manufacture of miscellaneous goods. The factories are mostly located at Yangtsepoo, in the eastern section of Shanghai.

In the absence of any definite Japanese figures, probably a good estimate can be found in the Chinese National Economic Research Institute's bulletin of 1935, which reports the number of Japanese factories as 87 with an aggregate investment approximating 15,000,000 yuan. This report is two years old and many new factories have since been erected, others enlarged. The principal factories established or enlarged during 1936 are as follows:

New Factories	*Capitalization in Yuan*
Nakayama Steel	400,000
Asiatic Steel	400,000
Shanghai Electro-Chemical	100,000
Shanghai Woollen Textile	300,000
Ennen Pharmaceutical	70,000
Others	30,000
Expanded Capital of Old Firms	1,280,000

Sundry Industrial Losses

From these figures, Japan had up to the start of the hostilities a total of more than 18,000,000 yuan invested in small establishments. Of these, the Shanghai Woollen Textile Company has sustained a loss of Yen 1,000,000 and the Kangtan Knitting Mill of Yen 800,000. A more detailed estimate follows:

Shanghai Woollen Textile	1,000,000
Kangtai Knitting Mill	800,000
Meihua Dyeing Co.	500,000
Paoshan Glass Mill	500,000
Kante Dyeing Co.	200,000
Nakayama Steel	200,000
Kunghsing Iron	150,000
Others	800,000
Total	4,150,000

Thus, the small Japanese industrialists have lost up to now more than Yen 4,150,000 and it follows that the amount will grow with the continuation of the fighting. Here we must mention also that warehousing and river shipping interests at Shanghai have suffered considerably. The Ryoka Warehouse Company and the Shanghai Warehouse and Trust Company alone, the former affiliated with the Mitsubishi interests and capitalized at 1,000,000 taels and the latter capitalized at Yen 1,000,000, have had almost all of their stocks looted. Although the Japanese authorities at Shanghai refrain from publishing the figures, it is estimated that they will total no less than Yen 10,000,000.

The direct Japanese losses in Shanghai thus far ascertained can be placed roughly between Yen 94,500,000 and Yen 100,000,000 comprising the following: (in yen)

Spinning Mills	70,000,000
Nisshin Kisen	10,329,000
Small Industries	4,150,000
Others	10,000,000
Total	94,479,000

Where Will Reconstruction Funds Come From?

The question now arises in view of the quietening situation in Shanghai: how are the funds for reconstruction going to be raised? Perhaps, it will not be difficult for the spinning companies and warehouse concerns to raise the necessary funds because they are backed by big capital.

The conditions, however, are different in the case of the small industrialists who are expected to be confronted with considerable difficulty in effecting reconstruction work. In this connection, it must be noted that as a result of the first Shanghai incident of 1932, the various Japanese concerns in Shanghai have already borrowed Yen 5,000,000 in reconstruction funds. These loans were to have been unredeemed for five years and then paid back in 10 yearly instalments beginning next year.

Now that a second Shanghai incident has occurred, it may be considered impossible for the payments to be made. To make matters worse, a sum of Yen 5,000,000 or even Yen 10,000,000 will not be sufficient to cover the losses and allow them to begin work anew. This forms a serious question which the Japanese residents in Shanghai must solve as soon as a truce is declared.

Japan's Yen 2,870,000,000 Budget Envisages "Long-Term War" in China

Japan's budget for the next financial year has been fixed by the Ministry of Finance at Yen 2,870,000,000, which is slightly higher than the regular budget for the current year, Yen 2,815,000,000. This amount will cover non-military governmental expenditures and those military expenses not directly connected with the hostilities in China, including particularly the huge replenishment programmes planned and begun by the Army and Navy before hostilities started in China.

The draft budget estimates of the various Japanese Ministries totalled about Yen 3,800,000,000, according to leading Japanese newspapers, but the Ministry of Finance has cut Yen 1,000,000,000 from the separate Ministerial demands. The total of all expenditures for the coming year is expected to exceed that for the current year, which was about Yen 5,300,000,000, including Yen 2,592,000,000 for extraordinary military expenditure in connection with the "China Incident."

Since the ordinary budget has nothing to do with the "China Incident" expenditures, the Government will fix the amount of extraordinary expenditure required for the "Incident" before the coming financial year, before the regular Diet session opens late in December, and will announce it before the Diet re-opens about January 20.

The Ordinary Revenue for the Yen coming financial year is estimated at Yen 2,200,000,000. As usual, most of the expenditures will be raised by the ordinary revenues and bond issues. A tax increase will be contemplated only for those concerns and persons who are profitting by the "Incident."

A most significant featuer of the Budget for 1938-39 is the separation of ordinary and incident expenditures on the basis of the Government's assumption that the Incident will continue at least until March, 1939.

Budget Based on Long-Term War

The principles on which the Ministry of Finance has decided to formulate the budget are outlined as follows:

1. The budget must be for a long-term war.
2. Unnecessary and non-urgent expenditure will be postponed to save money for the war.
3. All expenditures for post-war enterprises will be excluded as premature. If the incident is closed in the next financial wear, ending on March 31, 1939, the Government will convoke an extraordinary Diet session to approve an additional budget, but that is not expected.
4. The Government will meet as far as possible the ordinary military expenditures to enable the Army and Navy to carry out their already defined replenishment programmes as these are not direct war expenditures.
5. Even enterprises already arranged by civil Ministries, and sanctioned by the Diet, will be postponed while their ordinary expenditures will be curtailed.

The Government will pay all it can for training skilled workers for the machine, chemical, electric and mining industries, for wartime relief, for employment and for encouragement of foreign trade.

Six New Aviation Schools to Train 3,000 Pilots Planned in Tokyo

Establishment of six additional aviation schools is being planned by the Tokyo Ministry of Communications to train 3,000 pilots at a cost of about Yen 60,000,000 during the next five years, starting with the coming fiscal year, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 26 stated.

Tokyo To Get a Huge Airfield at Cost of Yen 10,000,000

Construction of an immense airfield, costing Yen 10,000,000, is being planned by the Tokyo Municipal Government.

Shortage of Petrol Supply Results in Restriction on Travel

As Japan is short of petrol, "joy rides" are being barred by the authorities and buses are being restricted.

Premier Konoye Lauds Support of Osaka Bankers

Gratification over the willingness shown by Osaka businessmen to withstand the effects of protracted hostilities against China was expressed today by Premier Prince Konoye as he returned to Tokyo Nov. 29 from a trip to Japan's industrial capital.

Financial and industrial leaders, he said, were "solidly united" in support of the Government's policy of carrying the "punitive expedition in China to a finish so as to leave no situation that would call upon posterity for greater sacrifices to bring to a settlement."

The businessmen, the Prime Minister declared, had expressed their willingness to support the Government with everything in their power to attain the "maximum objective" of Japan's action in China.

Soviet Military Attache to Japan a Purge Victim

Lt.-Gen. Jean Rink, Military Attache to the Soviet Embassy in Japan, recalled to Moscow at the end of September, has become the latest victim of the military purge in Russia, the Tokyo *Chugai* reported Nov. 29. His family and friends in Japan, the journal said, are anxious as no news from or of him has been received there since his departure for Moscow on Sept. 25. Lt.-Gen. Rink, the paper said, commanded a cavalry regiment in the late Tsar Nicholas Guard Division.

Incidentally, it may be stated, that there is much speculation as to the whereabouts of M. Bogomoloff, former Soviet Ambassador to China.

China-Issues-Commission Approved by Japan Chamber of Commerce

In view of the importance attached to China issues, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, at a general meeting in Tokyo, Nov. 25, approved unanimously a bill providing for the creation of a commission to deal with these emergency questions.

Japan's Shipping Business Drops Sharply

Japan's shipping business has dropped sharply from the peak of prosperity reached soon after the outbreak of hostilities in China, and prospects are becoming dull, a *Reuter* message from Tokyo, Nov. 25 stated. Factors causing this decline include the considerable decrease in Japanese imports and exports, the reaction to the slump in the United States, bumper crops in Europe, and, particularly, the prospect that the very large tonnage taken over by the Government for transporting troops and supplies to China may soon come back on the freight market. Another prime factor is the number of ships now under construction. Judging from the amount of shipbuilding orders, ships aggregating 1,200,000 tons will be completed by the end of 1938. A definite tendency toward the sale of ships contracted for but not yet completed has arisen in Japan. It is reported that the Kawasaki Steamship Company has contracted to sell to other shipowners the ships it has previously ordered.

Japanese Tax Revenues to Increase Next Fiscal Year

Japanese tax collectors will collect in the next fiscal year a total of Yen 1,600,000,000, or Yen 200,000,000 more than during the current year, Tokyo Treasury officials predicted Nov. 25.

Bank of Chosen to Get New Head

On the expiration of his term as President of the Industrial Bank of Manchukuo on Dec. 7, Keizaburo Matsubara will be appointed President of the Bank of Chosen.

Japan Would Accept Quasi-Mediation, Premier Konoye Says

Japan "would not decline" mediation by a third power in the Sino-Japanese conflict provided such intercession was intended to "merely bridge the interval before direct talks," Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye told newspaper correspondents in Tokyo Nov. 26.

There is no sign of any such contemplated mediation at present, the Premier added.

Interviewed while on a visit to the grand shrine at Ise to pray for Japan's success in the China incident, Premier Konoye emphasized that Japan will not permit intervention by any power because direct negotiations only can pave the way for a settlement.

Purposes of Japan's operations in China, the Premier said, are to "make the national government abandon its anti-Japanese policy, to carry out a thorough purge of accumulated events in Sino-Japanese relations, and to establish perpetual peace in the Far East."

This always has been Japan's aim and it "will never change," he stated.

"If the national Government of China revises its anti-Japanese policy," continued the Premier, "and shows a willingness to co-operate, reconsiders its attitude and extends its hands toward Japan for negotiations in earnest, Japanese would be of a mind to accept these advnaces.

"If such consideration is not shown and the Chinese Government continues its protracted resistance, Japan has no choice but to go on until a crushing blow is dealt."

Many Ships Pass Through Panama Canal with War Material for Japan

Ships passing through the Panama Canal last week with cargoes for China and Japan included the *Nako Maru* and the *Marne Maru* with respectively 7,865 tons of steel plates and 7,853 tons of iron from Boston for Kobe; the *Matsumoto Maru* with 900 tons of bomb pieces from Hamburg for Yokohama; the Norwegian boat, *Vinni*, with 6,744 tons of phosphates and cotton from Tampa for Osaka, and the British cargo boat, *Queen Victoria*, with 6,312 tons of petrol from New Orleans for Hongkong.

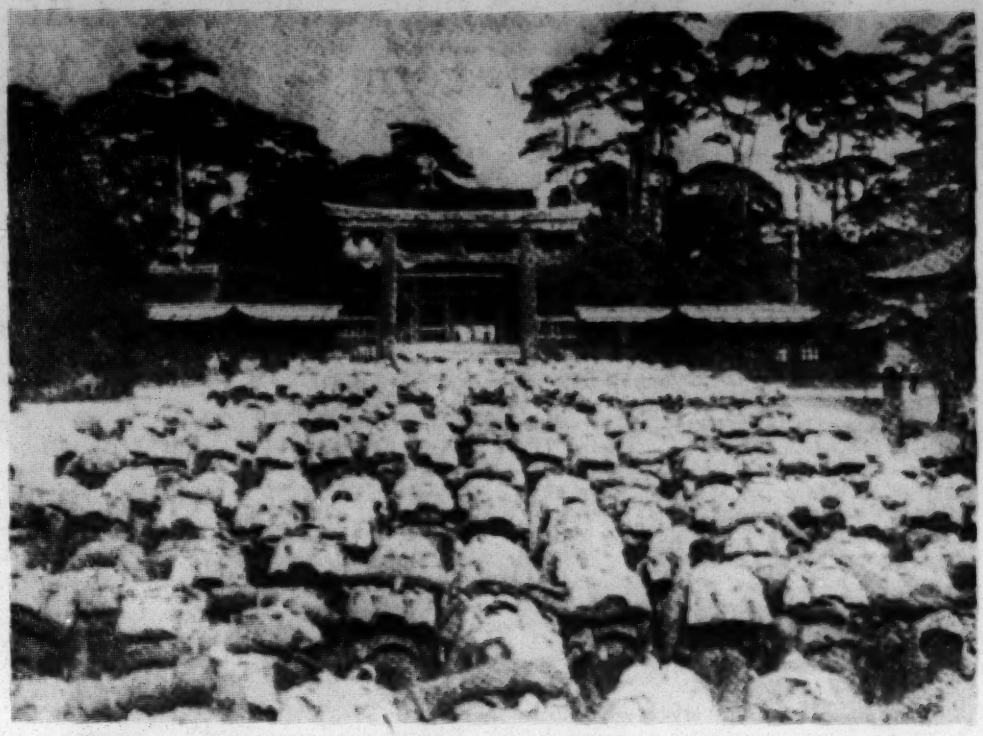
Tokyo Honors Nation's War Dead in Memorial Services

While 100,000 artificial lotus flower petals painted by the wives of high military officers were scattered over Tokyo by airplanes, an elaborate memorial service honoring officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy who were killed in the Sino-Japanese conflict, was held at the Buddhist Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park, Tokyo Nov. 28.

Solemnly conducted in the presence of high dignitaries of Tokyo, the memorial rites were held under the auspices of Countess Hisaichi Terauchi, Mrs. Iwane Matsui, Mrs. Kiyoshi Katsuki, Mrs. Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Mrs. Denshichi Okohohi, and the wives of other leading generals and admirals taking part in the campaign in China. The Ministries of Home Affairs and Education as well as of the Tokyo Prefecture Government and the Metropolitan Air Defense Association also co-operated in conducting the services.

The ceremonies at the temple were attended by Cabinet Ministers, a representative of the Manchukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo and many other dignitaries, as well as by more than 2,000 family representatives of the men killed in action.

BEFORE A SHINTO SHRINE IN TOKYO



Japanese soldiers in full marching and campaign equipment, praying before a popular Shinto shrine in Tokyo, prior to departure for the China front.

Fifth Memorial Service Held in Shanghai for Slain Japanese Soldiers

For the fifth time since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, rites were held at the Nishi Honganji Temple, Chapoo Road, on Nov. 30, to honor the memory of soldiers killed in action.

Mass Meeting Celebrating Anti-Red Pact Attend by 50,000 in Tokyo

Celebrating the first anniversary of the Japanese-German anti-Comintern Pact, 50,000 Japanese in festive mood jammed Korakuen Park in Tokyo Nov. 25 in a gigantic mass meeting. The mass meeting, sponsored by 200 prominent statesmen, scholars, military leaders and businessmen, was attended by Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in, Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye and other Cabinet Ministers, German Ambassador Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, and the Italian Ambassador, Signor Giacinto Auriti.

Strong forces of police kept large crowds at a respectable distance from the Japanese Embassy in Berlin Nov. 24 on the occasion of a dinner given by the Japanese Ambassador in commemoration of the first anniversary of the anti-Comintern pact between Japan and Germany. The principal guests were Herr Hitler; the Italian Ambassador Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador to Britain; Marshal van Blomberg, Minister of Defence; General Hermann Goering, Minister of Air; General von Fritsch, commander-in-chief of the German army; and Admiral Raeder, commander-in-chief of the German navy.

Reich and Japanese Officials Decorated in Red Pact Anniversary

Emperor Hirohito Nov. 25 presented 40 leading officials of the German Government with the Order of the Rising Sun, First Class, with Grand Cordon in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Reich-Japanese anti-Comintern Pact. A similar decoration was presented by the Emperor to Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, to mark Italy's adherence to the anti-Red agreement.

Chinese Resistance Weakened, But Not Broken Says General Harada

The resistance of the Chinese armies, though weakened, is not yet broken, Major-General Harada, Japanese military attache in Shanghai, stated end of last week, to a correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The General added that even after the eventual evacuation of Nanking by the Chinese troops and the occupation of the capital by the Japanese, a continuation of the war would not only be possible but even probable. He pointed out that the Chinese forces had gained time owing to the Japanese advance having been delayed by the tremendous difficulties of the terrain which retarded the arrival of munitions and food supplies. The Chinese had therefore been able to bring up their reserves and proceed with the regrouping of their forces. The Japanese army, the General stated, was prepared to wage the war to the bitter end.

Institute of Pacific Relations May Postpone Conference in China

The seventh conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, scheduled to be held in the summer of 1939, and the meeting of the Pacific Council of the institute scheduled to meet in Nanking in April of next year, will probably be postponed because of the present situation in China, according to a member of the Tokyo office of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Because the Conference discussions center in the situation in the Pacific area, which will not be clear until the fighting is over, adequate planning of the conference program is impossible at present, he says.

In view of the increasing friction arising from competition for fishing rights in the Pacific area, the Japan Council of the Institute plans to start soon a two-year research project on conflicting trade interests in the industry. The aim is to find some basis for a possible compromise between the countries involved.

Study of the fisheries situation will be concerned mainly with the whaling difficulties in the South Atlantic, in which several nations are involved, the controversy with the Soviet Union regarding fishing off the coast of Saghalien and Kamchatka; and the salmon situation off the coast of Alaska, in which Japan and the United States are involved.

The principal difficulty in the fisheries industry seems to be that the extraordinary speed with which Japanese fisheries have developed all over the Pacific area has caused a psychological uneasiness among the other nations concerned.

"Isolation" of Hangchow from Hostilities Asked

Receipt of a proposal for the "isolation" of Hangchow from the scene of Sino-Japanese hostilities was announced by a Japanese Embassy spokesman last week. The plan, he said, had been communicated to the "authorities concerned" for consideration.

According to the spokesman, the scheme asked that Hangchow be spared from aerial bombing or shelling and that the city be spared from becoming a center of hostilities and from being set on fire. It had been sent to the Japanese authorities through the American Consulate-General.

A Japanese naval spokesman, speaking privately, expressed the hope that Hangchow would be spared from the ravages of war "because of its natural beauties." All Chinese Government offices, he added, had been painted black last year in an anti-air raid measure.

The result, however, had been the opposite for the black paint now identified all Governmental organs. "This makes it easy to single out Chinese Government establishments from the air," he remarked.

General Ugaki Hints at Japan's Territorial Ambitions

The first official hint of possible change in Japan's territorial ambitions in China was given by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, one of the ten Counsellors of Prince Konoye's Brain Trust and former Governor-General in Korea, in an interview with foreign correspondents in Tokyo Nov. 24. He was personally convinced, Gen. Ugaki declared, that the Japanese Government at present adhered to its frequent declarations that Japan had no territorial ambitions in China. Nevertheless, he added, if warfare was prolonged, with a consequent increase in Japanese sacrifices and casualties, there would necessarily be changes in Japan's national aspirations.

Gen. Ugaki stated he did not specifically desire the downfall of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Pointing out the development of the number of peace maintenance committees, however, he stressed several instances in China's history in which a new government had come into power while the old government was still in being.

He said Japan intends to fight until a white flag is hoisted over the Chinese positions,"It is about time for China to admit defeat and reconsider her attitude towards Japan" as it was "up to China to end the current hostilities."

Japan, he said, still desires China to reconsider her anti-Japanese attitude to establish peace in East Asia and ensure the economic development of the Far East. "thereby contributing to the welfare of humanity in general, and of Japan and China in particular."

If the hostilities are further prolonged, he emphasized, "Japan will be called to make greater sacrifices and efforts, while national desires and demands correspondingly increase. Some change is already noticeable in the nation's desires and demands on the outcome."

Asked why Japan insisted on direct negotiations with China, he replied that "heart-to-heart talks are regarded by Japan as the best method for settling the controversy."

"Quarreling neighbors," he said, "usually become better friends through direct pourparlers.'

In the Manchurian incident of 1931, Gen. Ugaki continued, Japan wanted to hold direct negotiations with China at the time and repeatedly urged Nanking to open direct conversations.

"If China had done so, say in the autumn or winter of that year, the Manchurian incident might possilby have been settled to mutual satisfaction. But China refused and the establishment of Manchukuo was the result."

Returning to the current hostilities, Gen. Ugaki said the "ship may take a course desired neither by Japan or by China if the latter refuses to enter into direct negotiations and instead engages in hostilities.

Asked why Japan does not declare war on China, the statesman declared that Japan's action in China aims at the suppression of anti-Japanese and Communist elements in China and not at antagonizing the whole of the Chinese people. Therefore a declaration of war may be unnecessary."

Asked if Japan desired the separation of North China, Gen. Ugaki said "Japan believes that Chkina must be governed by the Chinese for the Chinese." If the Chinese themselves desire a separation of north and other parts of China from the mother-country, "there can be no help." He, however, said he understood that the Chinese want national unification and better administration.

Asked if Japan was ready to assume responsibility for the rehabilitation of China after hostilities end, he said Japan is "prepared to do her share in the task of rehabilitating the country." Such action, he emphasized, will benefit not only China and Japan but other nations as well.

Gen. Ugaki believed it should not be very difficult to achieve rapprochement between Japan and China after the conflict ended. Possible proof of this, Gen. Ugaki saw in the relations bewteen Prussia and Austria, who fought wars in 1864 and 1866, but Austria, which was defeated, maintained strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. After the Great War, he pointed out, Austria shared the fate of Germany.

Asked if Japan is "going Fascist," Gen. Ugaki replied in the negative.

Japan, he declared, will be administered under a parliamentary Government, with the Emperor as the central figure, in pursuance of popular opinion.

Prominent Chinese Journal Criticizes Ugaki's Point of View

Commenting on General Ugaki's speech, the *Ta Kung Pao* said : "The Chinese people want unification. Any move to divide China will sow the seeds of discontent and conflict. Temporary military reverses should not be treated as any solution of the problem involved in Sino-Japanese conflict. If Japan will not change fundamentally its China policy, Sino-Japanese problems will never be solved."

Hirota Disscuses Anti-Red Pact—Denies It Aims at Any Specific Group of Countries

"Communistic thoughts are as irreconcilable with Japanese national structure as oil with water and therefore must be readicated by every available means," Koki Hirota declared in a statement to the press in Tokyo Nov. 25 in connection with ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the German-Japanese anti-Comintern Pact. Mr. Hirota denied that the pact is aimed at any specific Group of countries and said it was not "exclusive" "All misunderstanding will be removed," he said, "when it is pointed out that the pact is open for adherence by any country that sympathizes with its spirit."

British Leaders Ready to Co-operate, Says Japanese "Good Will" Envoy

British Government leaders are ready to co-operate with Japan, according to Ichiro Hatoyama, a Japanese "good-will envoy" to Europe, a *Domei* message from London Nov. 25 stated.

"Japanese Army's Drive Will Continue to Chungking If Necessary": Matsui

Unless the Nanking Government reconsiders its attitude and ceases its resistance, Japanese troops will continue their advance to Nanking, Hankow and even Chungking, China's new capital, declared Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Shanghai, in a press interview in Shanghai Nov. 25.

Although he did not wish to "harass innocent Chinese people and kill more troops," Gen. Matsui said, this decisive campaign will be carried out, if necessary, to bring Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to terms, the *Shanghai United News* reported.

"Japanese troops now are preparing for decisive drives westward," Gen. Matsui said.

"In carrying out the Army's operations," he continued, "I keenly feel it necessary to have the following points realized by the Nanking Government and Chinese people, as well as by foreigners,

"The first point is to make the Nanking Government abandon the policy of depending on European countries and America on the one hand, and on the other, to have European people and Americans clearly understand the fact that their attitude in favor of this policy taken by the Chinese Government would never contribute to the security of peace in the Orient.

"The second point is to make the Chinese people recognize that Japanese troops are the real friends of China, and have been sacrificing themselves in the current incident to resoue 400,000,000 Chinese correcting the latter's misconception, brought about by the anti-Japanese policy pursued by the Nanking Government.

"The third point is to make foreigners residing along the Yangtze understand the real purpose of Japan and acquaint them with the fact that it is useless for them to support China in maintaining an anti-Japanese attitude."

Recalling the "many sacrifices" made by Japanese troops thus far, Gen. Matsui expressed his firm determination to carry out this program.

All his statements to foreigners as well as Chinese, he said, were based on the above-mentioned principles.

"Acting on those principles," he said, "Japanese troops first demanded that Chinese troops evacuate Nantao and then took action.

"In order to realize those principles it is necessary for us to deal a heavy blow to Chinese troops while correcting the mistaken opinions of the Chinese people.

Touching upon the suppression of anti-Japanese movements in the International Settlement and French Concession, the General said that so long as the competent authorities receive Japan's requests and are ready to carry them out he intends to look upon the matter "calmly."

He made it clear, however, that the Japanese would be obliged to take "decisive actions" if the authorities concerned "failed to satisfactorily suppress anti-Japanese elements and those elements failed to reconsider their actions," the *United News* said.

Gen. Matsui predicted that the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would collapse and bring about various troubles, which, he said, must be settled under the guidance of Japan.

"However," he continued, "able men who love China from the bottom of their hearts will appear to co-operate with Japan after China has been completely freed by Japan of the threat of bolshevization."

Lin Sen, Chairman of Government, Reaches Chungking

Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, arrived in Chungking from Nanking Nov. 26. He was greeted at the wharf by Government officials and by a great crowd of 100,000 people. The people were orderly and kept silent until the President appeared. The car, in which the President sat, passed slowly, while the people cheered. The President returned their cheers by waving his hat. Never was such patriotism displayed in Chungking as on this occasion when one could hardly find any vacant spot in the streets.

Wang Ching-wei to Summon Important Members of Kuomintang for Conference

Wang Ching-wei had a lengthy talk with the leaders of the Kuomintang headquarters in Hankow Nov. 26. It is understood that Mr. Wang will summon the leading members of the Kuomintang in Hankow for an important meeting. Mr. Wang spent several days this week at Changsha.

Tokyo Journal Sees Britain as Japan's "Disguised Enemy"

Opinion favoring the declaration of war by Japan on China in order to effectively blockade the China coast was seen gaining in strength, according to the *Tokyo Asahi* Nov. 29. Recurrent reports of large arms shipments to China by various foreign powers were given by the daily as the major reason for this tendency.

Placing Britain in the same category as the Communist Internationale for its various alleged anti-Japanese activities, the journal referred to England as Japan's "disguised enemy."

Liberal assistance in the form of money and arms was being given China by Britain, which was also mobilizing its journalistic and diplomatic agencies to influence world opinion against Japan in order to "isolate her former ally," the *Asahi* alleged.

Referring to assertedly "authoritative figures," the daily said Britain had supplied China with two high-speed combat airplanes, six light bombers, five pursuit planes and 40 reconnoitering machines up to the middle of October, in addition to 100 submarine mines, four anti-aircraft guns and 80 tons of anti-aircraft shells.

British military supplies en route to China up to the middle of October, the daily continued, included seven airplanes, 250 tons of airplane parts and materials, 70 machine guns for mounting, on aircraft, 100,000 incendiary bombs, 105 cases of heavy aerial bombs, 22 anti-aircraft guns, eight field guns, 150 machine guns, 2,000 rifles, 5,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 396 tons of gunpowder, 23 tanks, 18 armored cars, 42 motor trucks, 150 motorcars, 4,500,000 rounds of "dum-dum" bullets, and large quantities of phosgene and other poison gases.

These materials were shipped to China by way of Hongkong and Haiphong, the *Asahi* stated.

Facilities for Japanese Loans Restricted by London Bankers

The financial facilities Japan hitherto enjoyed in London are being gradually restricted, the financial editor of the London *News-Chronicle* stated Nov. 23.

"This restriction is not due to officially inspired hints but solely to normal banking caution which sees in Japanese borrowing a steadily deteriorating risk."

The writer said that Japanese bank acceptances presently circulating in London were estimated at only one million sterling as compared with several millions during recent months.

Acceptances for financing Japanese trade amounted to approximately £4,000,000. Estimated total Japanese credits in London were between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 as compared with Japanese balances on investments estimated about £2,000,000, leaving a comparatively small net indebtedness.

"Britain's Pro-Chinese Attitude" Criticized by Japanese Envoy

"Britain's pro-Chinese attitude in China, as seen by the Japanese, is contributing to the Chinese intention of offering a prolonged resistance in the present hostilities," declared Ichiro Hatoyama, leading member of the Japanese Seiyukai Party, in an interview with Capt. Anthony Eden, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in London Nov. 21. Mr. Hatoyama, now in London as a Japanese envoy-at-large, indicated that his remark was meant as an answer to Capt. Eden's expression of regret for an anti-British mass meeting held some time ago in Tokyo's Hibiya Park. After expressing the hope that an attitude of neutrality on the part of the British soon would help to reestablish "real peace" in the Far East, Mr. Hatoyama assured Capt. Eden that the Japanese nation in general was not necessarily anti-British.

"THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, EH?—OOPS, SORRY!"

Duffy in the Baltimore Sun.

GIVING ANTHONY EDEN A NEW BACKBONE

Low in the Manchester Guardian and Evening Standard

"Now remember, Tony don't sit down"

Viscount Cranborne Tells House of Commons It Is Too Early to Assess Shanghai Damage

It is too early to form an estimate of the damage done to British property in Shanghai, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons Nov. 29. As previously stated, he declared, the interpretation of the Land Regulations under which the International Settlement was administered was an exceedingly difficult and technical subject. Viscount Cranborne agreed that the Regulations could not be modified without the consent of the Chinese Government.

Chinese Private Property Will Not Be Confiscated—Will Be Purchased at "Fair Price"

The private property of Chinese will not be confiscated but may be commandeered by the Japanese military, it was announced in Shanghai Nov. 30. This statement was made during the course of the regular afternoon press conference by an official spokesman. He explained that the process of commandering property might nvolve its purchase by the Japanese at a fair price.

Japanese Converge on Nanking by Three Routes—General Chiang Inspects Defenses

JAPANESE troops during this week were converging on Nanking by three routes. After breaking through the Chinese defence line from Kiangyin to Haiyen, one army is advancing along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway; another along the Hankow-Hangchow highway, and the route of the third is along the Changshing-Kwangteh highway and then along the Nanking-Wuhu railway.

According to information from Chinese sources, Japanese troops advancing on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway on Nov. 30 reached Changchow, where street fighting was proceeding, as a contingent of Chinese troops fought a rear-guard action to cover the withdrawal of the main body.

Japanese troops bottled up at Kaipu on the western shore of Taihu where they had landed several days ago, were reported to have been liberated by the detachment which captured Changshing and advanced on Ihing. The two detachments then joined forces in their attack on Ihing, which was said to be in flames Nov. 30 following extensive bombing operations by Japanese aeroplanes. From Ihing, the natural route of the expected Japanese advance was along the Nanking-Hangchow highway on Liyang and then Chuyung in their attack on the capital.

Another strong Japanese force is reported to have been massed to the west of Taihu (Lake) in the contemplated attack on Kwangteh, an important city of Anhwei. The Japanese vanguards were reported on Nov. 30 to have reached Changming village. Chinese troops were massed at a point about five miles to the east of Kwangteh, according to a Chinese report.

Chinese reports said that although Chinese troops will continue to harass the advancing Japanese along the three different routes, severe fighting is not expected to break out until about twenty kilometres away from Nanking. Earlier Chinese despatches reported that about 200,000 troops have been held ready for the defence of the capital. Chinkiang, Chuyung, Liyang and Kwangteh are among the important cities where strong defences have been built by the Chinese.

Chinese sources confirmed the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Changchow to the Chinkiang and Tanyang line.

Nanking Turned Into an Armed Camp

A *Reuter* message from Nanking Nov. 30 stated that the Capital has been turned into an armed camp in preparation for the Japanese, who were steadily advancing. Barbedwire barricades were being placed ready to block streets at strategic points, trenches and other defence works were being built outside the city. The main gates of Nanking remain open, but two smaller ones were closed on that date.

General Chiang Kai-shek inspected the defences around the city Nov. 30, after which, he expressed himself as very satisfied with them. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is remaining in Nanking. A tour of the city revealed that a great part of the poorest population are remaining in the capital as they have no money to pay for removal. With a view to providing these inhabitants with a safe refuge in the event of warfare spreading to Nanking, the safety zone committee, although it has received no reply to its proposals from the Japanese authorities, is proceeding with its preliminary arrangements.

According to an announcement by Mayor Ma Chao-chun early this week the electric light, water and telephone services will be continued until the plants are put out of action.

The postal service is continuing normal. The Nanking postal authorities have chartered the ss. *Wangting* in order to evacuate, at the last moment, the 350 employees and their dependents to safety.

A large Chinese ammunition dump between Nanking and Chinkiang blew up during the night of Nov. 29. Nanking residents could hear the explosions and see the flames. The cause is unknown.

Japanese Make Rapid Progress Towards Nanking

Japanese forces proceeding westward towards Nanking are making rapid advances on the town of Wutsin, it was announced in Shanghai Nov. 28. Wutsin is an important supply base for the Chinese forces operating in the Taihu (lake) area, and if the Japanese succeed in capturing it, one of the main obstacles on the road to the captial will have been removed. The town is located on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway about 25 miles beyond Wusih, which was occupied by the Japanese last week. The Japanese are apparently massing a large army in the Taihu area with the intention of embarking upon a swift drive towards Nanking in the near future.

The Japanese are busy landing guns and other equipment in Shanghai. With the control of both Soochow and Wusih in their hands, the Japanese are in a position to keep open their lines of communication from Shanghai. The railroad has been repaired; and besides, the Soochow Creek and the canal system are being used.

Peiping Palace Treasures Being Removed to Interior

As a precautionary measure, the art treasures which were transferred to Nanking from the Palace Museum in Peiping four years ago and which have since been stored in air-conditioned vaults pending the construction of a museum for permanent exhibition, are being removed to the interior of China. The most valuable pieces are being sent first, but transport difficulties are delaying the quick transfer of the entire collection. No less than 15,000 cases are required for the transport of these priceless examples of Chinese art, including bronzes, pictures, porcelain, jades, and fine garments of former Emperors. A selection of the treasures was sent to London in 1936 for the Chinese Art Exhibition at Burlington House.

Kiangyin Town Taken by Japanese

Following four hours of desperate street fighting, Japanese forces at 3.30 p.m. Nov. 29 completed the occupation of the strategically important walled town of Kiangyin, on the banks of the Yangtsze River, a *Domei* report stated. Although surprised by the rapid Japanese advance, the Chinese troops put up strong resistance in the narrow streets of the town, according to the Japanese report.

Kiangyin Fort Captured by Japanese Troops

Japanese troops in succession captured Ishing, Changchow and the strong fort of Kiangyin, important Chinese position north of Lake Tai, according to a communique issued at 6 p.m. Nov. 29.

Report of Fall of Kiangyin Forts Is Confirmed

The fall of Kiangyin was confirmed Nov. 29 by the Japanese spokesman at the press conference, who stated that the forts had fallen on Monday with little resistance from their defenders. Operations of the Japanese Naval Air Force on Monday were particularly heavy in the vicinity of Leeshang, where large Chinese concentrations were found, and where extensive bombing operations were carried out. Chinese ammunition dumps in the town exploded as a result of the heavy Japanese attacks, and caused havoc in the town, and panic among the terrified inhabitants, according to the spokesman. Chinese troop cencontrations in the vicinity of Kwangteh at Liyang and Lucheng were also the objectives of Japanese naval planes, and a large junk fleet at Lucheng was spotted and destroyed.

Occupation of Kwangteh by Japanese troops on Monday night, after a brisk engagement with Chinese forces since Monday afternoon, was confirmed in a Japanese communique issued at by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Shanghai Nov. 30.

Capture of Huchow Confirmed by Japanese Spokesman

Capture of Huchow, south of Lake Tai, by Japanese forces early on Wednesday morning was confirmed by a Japanese Army spokesman Nov. 21. The advancing Japanese, he said, were already west of the town.

Neutral Zone Would Hamper Drive on Nanking, Tokyo Paper Says

Japan's drive on Nanking would be seriously hampered if the proposed neutral zone is established there, the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* said Nov. 25.

The report that the Nanking Government is considering a proposal for the establishment of a "neutral zone" at Nanking was denied by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hankow Nov. 25.

Embassy Spokesman Quotes Chinese General in Opposition to Neutral Zone

A neutral zone, whose creation in Nanking has been proposed by a group of foreigners, can "scarcely remain neutral" if a high Chinese Army officer admits that "disorders are inevitable" in the former Capital, a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy said Nov. 29. With the Chinese authorities unable to control the retreating troops, there is every possibility of the invasion of such a neutral area by stragglers, he suggested.

Japanese Cross Lake, Take Ishing

Crossing the Taihu (Lake) in junks and steam launches, Japanese troops occupied I-shing, an important town west of the lake, at 9 a.m. Nov. 29, according to the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary force. Co-operating with this "naval" unit was a column driving north from Changshing.

Wutsin, an important Chinese supply base on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, was captured by Japanese forces at noon Nov. 29 according to Japanese Army communique.

Foreigners in Nanking Sleep on Hulk, Previous to Evacuation

As a precautionary measure the majority of British nationals, as well as American, British, German and Netherlands women nationals, in Nanking were transferred to a hulk on Nov. 29. No immediate trouble is feared, but it was felt that it would be better for these people to sleep on the hulk and come ashore, if possible, during the day, rather than risk a last-minute mass departure.

Up to Nov. 29 there were 42 Americans, 35 men and seven women, in Nanking. The United States gunboat *Panay*, and also possibly a steamer which is expected from Hankow, will evacuate them, but (according to *Reuter*) the American authorities are facing a very difficult problem because of the refusal of 32 of the number, including missionaries, pressmen and newsreel men, to leave town.

Foreign Diplomats Arrive in Hankow

The British Charge d'Affaires, R. G. Howe, accompanied by the majority of the staff of the British Embassy, arrived in Hankow from Nanking Nov. 27 aboard the British gunboat *Bee*.

The United States gunboat *Luzon* arrived almost at the same time, bringing the American Ambassador, Nelson Johnson, and the majority of the American Embassy staff.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Foreign Office has established temporary offices in the Administration Building of the Third Special District or the former British Concession in Hankow.

It is understood that if Hankow is attacked, the Foreign Office will move into Szechuen, probably establishing offices at Chungking.

Large Numbers of Wounded Pour Into Nanking

Between 2,000 and 3,000 badly wounded soldiers pour into Nanking daily, according to a report appearing in a leading New York daily Nov. 27. Most of the wounds, it was stated, appeared to have been inflicted by shells and bombs. There were few machine-gun and no rifle bullet wounds, the American correspondent reported. The wounded men, complained that they were never able to come to grips with the Japanese, who shelled and bombed the Chinese positions without harm to themselves. Pathetic scenes, the message said, were witnessed at the Hsiakwan railway station, where scores of wounded soldiers, exposed to wind and rain and left without food and medical attention, die daily. The wounded men, according to the report, were being removed to Nanking and points inland from hospitals in Wusih, Changchow, Wuching and other towns in the area controlled or threatened by the Japanese.

An official statement issued in Nanking Nov. 28 warned all shipping on the Yangtze to proceed above Nanking before Nov. 30, to avoid being trapped below the boom near Chinkiang. Chinkiang, where the Chinese have constructed a second boom to prevent Japanese warships proceeding up the Yangtze, was heavily bombed by Japanese planes Nov. 27. About 140 bombs were dropped. The reason for this attack, it is assumed, was to hinder the Chinese efforts to strengthen the boom. Hundreds of Chinese coolies were engaged in filling junks with stones and rubble preparatory to sinking them.

Wang Ching-wei Says China Will Maintain Prolonged Resistance

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Committee, arrived in Hankow Nov. 23 from the Capital on the gunboat *Chungshan*. Interviewed, Mr. Wang said that the Government and the people were determined to offer prolonged resistance against Japan. The seat of the National Government had been removed from Nanking to Chungking for two reasons: firstly, to avoid Japanese pressure, and secondly, to mobilize the entire resources of the nation for large-scale resistance.

With reference to China's relations with Soviet Russia, Italy and Germany, Mr. Wang said that in view of their mutual interests, Soviet Russia must co-operate with China to check any force menacing Far Eastern peace. China maintained friendly relations with both Italy and Germany. Italy had joined the German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact merely to reinforce her stand in coping with the European situation. With the recent visit of Chen Kung-po, Special Ambassador, to Rome, Italo-Chinese relations undoubtedly would be further improved. Mr. Wang felt confident that the Italian Government would not openly aid Japan and thus injure the friendly relations between China and Italy.

Continuing, Mr. Wang said that Germany maintained close economic and commercial relations with China. Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, German trade with China had suffered considerably. He expressed the hope that the German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact would not affect the friendly relations between Germany and China.

Anti-Japanese Publications in Shanghai Forced to Close

In pursuance of Japanese requests, the Settlement authorities have closed a number of anti-Japanese publications, in the Chinese, Russian and English languages, the *Shanghai United News*, a local Nipponese daily, reported Nov. 26. The Leftist *Novosti Dnia*, the daily alleged, has been closed by the Settlement authorities on the ground that it spread news prejudicial to Japan. The Japanese newspaper added that the Russian daily has been taken over by *Tass* News Agency, the official Soviet news distributing organ.

The *China Daily Herald*, a local pro-Soviet bi-lingual publication, had been closed down by the Settlement authorities previously, the Japanese newspaper added. As the result of the closure of about 50 national salvation organizations, more than 1,300 Chinese have lost their jobs, the Japanese daily reported.

Miss Mai-mai Sze Tells American Audience of Women's Part in War

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of Oct. 22 prints the gist of a speech made by Miss Mai-mai Sze, daughter of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, before the Woman's Club of that city in which she emphasized that Chinese women are playing a part in the Chinese-Japanese struggle comparable to that of American women in the World War.

Their activity, she said, is possible only because China has had a feminist revolution, which enables her women to take places alongside men in the professions and in business and political life. Miss Sze said the "feminist revolution" has

Miss Mai-mai Sze, daughter of Dr. and Madame Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, who is now lecturing in the United States.

affected dress and manners in China just as similar movements have done in other countries.

She told a reporter preceding the address that China girls bob their hair, and as for makeup, "they knew about it centuries before western women."

Educated in England and at Wellesley College, from which she was graduated in 1931, Miss Sze described herself as "more westernized" than most Chinese women. but her Chinese-style dress belied it. She thinks China has a "good chance to win" the present war. "My reason," she explained, "is that it is less sensitive to the economic effects of war than Japan. Most Chinese provinces are almost wholly self-sufficient. Half the country could be laid waste without impairing the economy of the other half. Japan has thrown all the force of her mechanized war machine into the struggle without making much of a dent, and China can last indefinitely.

Miss Sze described Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as "the most powerful woman in any nation today" and as "the most westernized of the three Soong sisters."

Likening China today to the United States before adoption of the Constitution, Miss Sze said her country is "working toward" stability and is engaged in a vast reconstruction program, first steps in which were reorganization of the schools, roads and communications.

Nippon Aggression to Spread Says Nicholas Roosevelt

Japan will not end her policy of aggression when she has secured complete control over China, according to Nicholas Roosevelt, former Vice Governor of the Philippines, in an address before 5,000 northern California school teachers in San Francisco, Nov. 25. "Japan will not stop with complete control of China" he said. "She will then look at the Dutch East Indies and become interested in the future of the Philippine Islands as well.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Oct. 24.—Despite the concerted Japanese aerial, artillery and land attacks of unprecedented severity which entered the sixth day, Chinese forces continued to hold Tazang, pivotal point of Lotien-Shanghai and Nanziang-Shanghai highways. The Japanese forces also launched furious drives on Kiangwan and Chapei fronts. Japanese report that Chinese forces had begun withdrawal was denied by both Chinese military authorities and neutral foreign observers. Heavy casualties caused among Chinese villagers in the western district by Japanese attack, many wounded farmers and women limped into the Settlement for medical aid.

Rifleman Patrick McGowan of the Royal Ulster Rifles and five Chinese civilians were killed by machine-gun fire of a Japanese plane flying along Keswick Road within British defense lines; British tommies guarding Post "Q" returned fire with their machine-guns at the attacking Japanese plane, marking the first clash between Japanese and Third Power defence force in Shanghai warfare. Japanese naval and consular authorities apologized to the British naval and consular authorities for the incident. Mixed party of prominent local foreign residents, riding in the vicinity of the British Post "Q" at about the same time, narrowly escaped Japanese machine-gun bullets by dismounting and taking shelter, when the Japanese plane opened fire with machine-guns. One horse was killed while two others subsequently died of serious wounds.

Oct. 24.—Chinese planes attacked Japanese positions in Woosung and Yangtszepoo in two night raids.

Oct. 24.—Chinese forces continued to hold Niangtzukwan, strategic pass on Hopei-Shansi border, despite heavy Japanese attacks since October 13. According to Japanese military reports, a big Japanese drive against Taiyuan was imminent, preparations having been made for a simultaneous attack from the north and the east.

Oct. 24.—A passenger train on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and several interior cities, Hankow, Nanking and Kashing bombed by Japanese aircraft.

Oct. 24.—To care for wounded soldiers and war refugees, the Chinese Red Cross Society had organized an International Committee to be composed of prominent Chinese and foreign residents in Shanghai. A sum of $10,000,000 was being raised; the Ministry of Finance appropriated $1,000,000 toward the fund.

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Oct. 25.—Tazang still remained in Chinese hands notwithstanding furious attacks launched by Japanese land and air forces during the past seven days. Fighting, however, was being drawn closer and closer to that strategic village and the Chinese defence was hard-pressed. As a result of the grim battle during the past week, huge losses were reported on both sides. Some 2,000 Japanese said to have been killed in one engagement.

Oct. 25.—Japanese air raids took heavy toll among Chinese non-combatants, 200 being killed and 400 wounded in Sungkiang. Casualties in the vicinity of Shanghai also very heavy. Three killed and 19 wounded by Japanese shells and bullets that landed inside the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Oct. 25.—Some 200 persons killed, 300 wounded and some 2,000 civilian houses demolished in Nanking as result of 65 Japanese air raids during the two months from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, according to **Central News.**

Oct. 25.—British military authorities at Shanghai referred Keswick Road incident to their home government for direct negotiation with the Japanese authorities. The American and German Consuls-General at Shanghai lodged seperate protests with the Japanese Consul-General over Japanese air attack on a party of Americans and Germans who were horse-back riding on Keswick Road.

Oct. 25.—Chinese forces on Tsin-Pu Line, after having crossed the Tuhai river, continued advance northward with Pingyuan as immediate objective. A desperate battle now raging in the vicinity of Niangtzukwan, as the Japanese were making determined drive along the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway. Fighting especially severe at Chiukwan (old pass), south of Niangtzekwan.

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Oct. 26.—Japanese forces occupied Tazang and Miaohang; Chinese military authorities declared that Chapei and Kiangwan would be defended. Today's Japanese air raids on Tazang said to be the heaviest and most merciless in world's history, more than 150 planes engaged in bombing operations. After occupying Tazang. Japanese troops also captured Chenju Village and the Radio Station and pressed on towards Nanziang.

As a result of the Keswick Road incident Oct. 24, British military authorities ordered that Lewis guns in British posts be fitted with anti-aircraft sights, enabling British troops to return the fire of Japanese planes.

Oct. 26.—According to **Reuter** report from Nanking, two divisions of Chinese troops in Peiping-Hankow Railway zone crossed the Chang River Oct. 23 and launched a vigorous attack on the Japanese forces commanded by Maj.-Gen. Doihara.

The Yenmankwan (pass) in northern Shansi said recaptured by Chinese troops Oct. 20, according to report received at Nanking. Japanese drive towards Taiyuan meeting with vigorous opposition from Chinese troops entrenched in the Hsinkow Mountains and in the Niangtzukwan Pass.

Thousands of residents of Lingchiu, Taihsien, Kwohsien, Sohien, Ningwu and other cities in northern Shansi were massacred by Japanese troops when they captured those cities, according to Chinese report.

Bridges on the Tsin-Pu Railway between Sangyuan and Tungkwang blown up by Chinese mobile units, thus disrupting communications in the rear of Japanese troops.

Oct. 26.—Nanking and Soochow raided by Japanese planes.

Oct. 26.—Movement aiming at the establishment of "a great Mongol Empire" fostered by Japanese following their occupation of Suiyuan and Chahar, according to **Reuter** report from Tokyo.

Oct. 26.—Japanese warships heavily shelled the Quemoy Island (Golden Gate Island) opposite Amoy, indicating that landing attempts were being made.

Oct. 26.—Dr. H. H. Kung returned to Nanking after an absence of over six months abroad.

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Oct. 27.—After checking Japanese troops for 76 days, Chinese forces defending Chapei and Kiangwan conducted an orderly withdrawal to new positions, extending from the south side of Soochow Creek near Jessfield Railway Station for 30 kilometers to Liuho on the Yangtze. The withdrawal was carried under the cover of darkness and completed by morning. Following withdrawal, almost entire Chapei was in flames. Despite the retirement of the main Chinese force, a rear-guard of some 500 men belonging to the 88th Division still held out at the godown (warehouse) of the Joint Savings Bank on the north side of Soochow Creek where they continued to ward off Japanese attacks. The lone battalion sent a message to Mayor O. K. Yui, asking for a supply of food and expressing determination to fight to the last man. Japanese lost three planes in the western district.

Oct. 27.—Four British Defense Posts along Keswick Road fired approximately 300 rounds from Lewis guns at an attacking Japanese plane when the plane swooped down in five attacks, dropping three bombs.

Private Antonio Padula of the Italian Defence Force died of bullet wounds inflicted by Japanese anti-aircraft gun. Admiral H. E. Yarnell of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet issued an order permitting U. S. Marines manning defence sectors to return fire of attacking planes.

Oct. 27.—More than 30 Chinese villagers killed by Japanese machine gun fire at Jessfield Railway Bridge, where large numbers of farmers attempted to cross the bridge and seek refuge in the Settlement. British soldiers rushed to the aid of stricken refugees and offered first aid to the wounded. Nearly 35,000 refugees admitted into the Settlement. British nationals residing west of Edingburgh Road advised to evacuate the area by British Consul-General Herbert Phillips.

Oct. 27.—Quemoy Island (Golden Gate Island) opposite Amoy, occupied by Japanese Marines.

Oct. 27.—After two weeks of bitter fighting, Japanese forces captured Niangtzunkwan Pass, eastern gateway to Shansi, according to Japanese military communique. They also claimed capture of Chinese positions in Hsinkow Mountains in norther Shansi.

Lull prevailed on Tsin-Pu Railway front. Over 37 train-loads of Japanese troops departed from Tientsin for Shanghai in recent days.

Oct. 27.—Japan formally declined invitation to attend the

Nine-Power Conference to be held at Brussels on Nov. 3, according to **Reuter** report from Tokyo.

Oct. 27.—S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, declared the section of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and east of the railway track would not be affected by the change in the local war situation.

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Oct. 28.—Despite repeated offer by American and British military authorities that they would receive sanctuary in the Settlement if they surrendering their arms, the "Lone Chinese Battalion" commanded by Col. Hsieh Chin-yuan and Major Yang Shui-fu continued to hold out in the Joint Savings Bank godown north of Soochow Creek against determined Japanese attacks, one lone Chinese flag flying defiantly at the top of the godown. Their gallant stand attracted world-wide attention.

Chinese forces in the battered villages of Chenju and Pengpu completed withdrawal to south of Soochow Creek. Japanese artillery heavily shelled Chinese positions in Nansiang. Operations on other sectors comparatively quiet.

Mayor O. K. Yui expressed thanks to friendly foreign forces for aid to Chinese refugees from Chapei and Kiangwan during withdrawal of Chinese troops.

Oct. 28.—Gen. Chu Yao-hua, Chinese Division Commander, attempted to commit suicide, holding himself responsible for the loss of Tazang.

Oct. 28.—British Military Headquarters announced British defence forces had abandoned Tayoda Cotton Mill, (Japanese) situated on the south side of the Soochow Creek which had been occupied by the British at the request of the Japanese as the mill was adjacent to the British sector.

Oct. 28.—150,000 additional Chinese refugees from the western district admitted into the foreign settlement areas.

Oct. 28.—Japanese Government declared that current Sino-Japanese dispute could be settled only between the two nations concerned, according to a Tokyo report.

Oct. 28.—Japanese casualties in the Shanghai area since Aug. 13 exceeded 73,000, according to official Chinese reports.

Oct. 28.—Another installment of $50,000,000 remitted to the National Treasury by the National Committee for the Sale of Liberty Bonds.

Oct. 28.—S. Tomaeff, white Russian occupying a high position in Chinese Post Office, arrested by Japanese in Peiping and subjected to third degree methods to obtain from him the steel engraving plates for Chinese stamps now in use throughout China.

Oct. 28.—Following their capture of Niangtzekwan, Japanese troops claimed to have advanced to Shimenkou, 55 miles from Taiyuan.

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Oct. 29.—Three British soldiers killed, three others wounded, two seriously, when more than 15 shells fired from Japanese artillery fell and exploded in Jessfield Park area in the evening. The dead were:

Rifleman James Mellon, age 24, of Londonderry, Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman William Christiopher Howard, age 26, of Coouchram. Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman Patrick Joseph O'Toole, age 23, of Dublin, shrapnel wounds to the head.

The wounded were:

Rifleman Jack McGuire, of Strabane, Tyrone, Ireland, multiple shrapnel wounds.

Rifleman Robert Delaney, of Belfast, Ireland, serious wounds about the body.

Rifleman Campbell, also a native of Ireland, only slight wounds.

Oct. 29.—British troops guarding Chekiang Road bridge stopped a Japanese Naval Party aboard two naval pinnaces from going up Soochow Creek to attack the "lone Chinese battalion" in the Joint Savings Bank godown. British action taken because Japanese move constituted a violation of the British Defence Sector. The Japanese bluejackets withdrew upon the intervention of high British and Japanese officials.

Gen. Sun Yuan-liang, Commander of 88th Division, to which the "Lone Battalion" belonged, in a message to the Battalion, praised its stand and urged its members to live or die at their posts.

Oct. 29.—Japanese troops south of Soochow Creek attempted to cross but were repulsed. Big campaign considered imminent in western Shanghai. Heavy artillery duel between the Chinese and Japanese battries fought across the creek. Nanziang also heavilly shelled.

Oct. 29.—20 Japanese warplanes raided Sungkiang, dropping more than 100 bombs. Hundreds of people killed or wounded; the Susan B. Wilson School of Southern Methodist Mission destroyed. Kashing, Wusih and Changchow also air-raided. In Wusih, 40 civilians were killed.

Oct. 29.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek recovered and returned to Nanking. She was confined in her home in Shanghai for the past week receiving medical treatment for an injury sustained on Oct. 23 in a motor-car accident while inspecting the war fronts.

Oct. 29.—Fall of Niangtzekwan Pass on Oct. 27 confirmed in **Nanking.**

Oct. 29.—According to foreign sources quoted by **Central News,** Japanese Third Fleet suffered heavy losses since beginning of hostilities Aug. 13. Two Torpedo boats, one destroyer sunk off Liuho; several destroyers and cruizers seriously damaged by Chinese air raids.

Oct. 29.—Puppet Mongol state, "The Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia" formally established at Kweihua, Suiyuan capital, according to Japanese reports.

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Oct. 30.—"Lone Chinese Battalion" still held out despite Japanese attempts to dislodge. In addition to the small Chinese flag, another huge one smuggled into the Joint Savings Bank godown by a Chinese girl guide was hosited at the top of the building. Heavy machine-gun battle continued throughout the day. Japanese troops launched several severe attacks on Chinese positions on Nanziang front, but were repulsed. Jessfield zone comparatively quiet despite occasional artillery shelling. Japanese attempts to ford Soochow Creek unsuccessful.

British Consulate-Genera issued official statement blaming Japanese shells for the killing of three British soldiers in Jessfield Park area yesterday evening.

Oct. 30.—Three Chinese Divisions rushed to east Shansi to reinforce Chinese troops there in an effort to stem Japanese advance towards Taiyuan from Niangtzekwan pass. Japanese troops in northern Shansi made further advance towards the Shansi capital.

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Oct. 31.—General Chiang Kai-shek in response to appeal by foreign military authorities in Shanghai, ordered the "Lone Chinese Battalion" after holding out for four days to evacuate their "Alcazar" at 1 a.m. which completed its withdrawal shortly after 3 a.m. Members of the Battalion numbering about 400 crossed Tibet Road Bridge and entered the Settlement under heavy Japanese machine-gun fire and artillery bombardment. Prior to the evacuation, the warehouse was set on fire by Japanese incendiary bombs.

Oct. 31.—Marking their third deliberate attack on British defence posts since Oct. 24 when Rifleman McGowan was killed, a Japanese plane machine-gunned British Posts stationed at Brenan Road railway bridge area at 2.30 p.m. Britons fired between 30 to 40 rounds at attacking Japanese plane and drove it away. No casualties resulted.

Another stray shell, exploding in the Jessfield camp of the British forces in the morning, wounded three members of the Royal Ulster Rifles.

Rifleman Delaney wounded by Japanese shell evening of Oct. 29 died, marking the fourth fatality of the Royal Ulster Rifles in 8 days.

Oct. 31.—A small party of Japanese troops succeeded in crossing Soochow Creek in Rubicon village area under cover of artilery barrage and smoke-screen. Heavy artillery duel between Japanese and Chinese batteries fought across creek. No change in positions of either side on Hsiaonanziang-Kwangfu front.

Oct. 31.—Severe fighting raged in east Shansi where Japanese advance towards Taiyuan stubbornly checked by Chinese troops. In northern Shansi, over 2,000 Japanese soldiers surrounded and reported killed west of Hsinkow mountains during a furious Chinese counter-offensive yesterday, (Oct. 30.)

Japanese Hope to Save Kiaochow Cotton Mills by Flanking Movement

To avoid the destruction of the extensive Japanese cotton mills and other properties in Kiaochow and vicinity, the Japanese troops on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front are reported to have decided to effect a flanking movement from south-western Shantung on Tai-an, (which is 45 miles south of Tsinan, the Shantung provincial capital) instead of descending along the railway line, a *Kuo Min* message from Hsuchow Nov. 28.

The Chinese left wing forces have made adequate preparations to meet this thrust.

The Chinese are taking advantage of the full at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front to strengthen their defences in northern Shantung, a *Kuo Min* message from Tsinan, Nov. 26, stated Entrenchments on the southern bank of the Yellow River have been strongly reinforced. Fresh troops have taken up the defence on the left wing while the units stationed in the Kiaotang peninsula have been transferred to strengthen the garrison at Chefoo and Lungkow, north-eastern Shantung.

Manchukuo Formally Recognized by Italian Government

Italy Nov. 29 formally recognized Manchukuo as an independent state, according to an announcement at 8 p.m. Nov. 29. This, *Domei* mentioned, is the third nation to extend recognition to the new Empire, the other two being Japan and El Salvador. The Holy See also took note of the independence of Manchukuo by establishing in Manchuria an ecclesiastical region independent from that of China.

Coming close on the heels of the recent adherence of Italy to the anti-Comintern Pact, this action of the Rome Government was hailed in Japan as another expression of friendship in a time of international tension.

Formal notification of Italy's recognition as effective today was immediately communicated to the Hsinking Government.

The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Italy and Manchukuo, a Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman said, was "not only desirable but full of political significance."

Rome's action, the official opined, would "prove a big reminder" to the members of the League of Nations and other states who "have acted in disregarded of realities."

The reopening of the Italian Consulate-General in Mukden last December, the spokesman said, was generally regarded as a precursor of the recognition by Rome of the Hsinking regime.

Count Ciano, the Foreign Minister, Nov. 29 telegraphed from Rome to Koki Hirota, saying "I am glad to inform you that the Fascist Government has decided formally to recognize Manchukuo and to create a legation in this state.

A *Reuter* message from Rome Nov. 29 stated that it was expected that Manchukuo would adhere to the anti-Comintern Pact. The next step in the process of drawing Italy and Japan closer is expected to be a new trade agreement, which the two countries have been negotiating for several months to arrange resumption of trade between Japan and Abyssinia on the basis of an exchange of Japanese manufactures for Abyssinian cotton, which will be developed on a big scale in Abyssinia, principally in the region of Lake Tsana. This would avoid Suez Canal dues, which would have to be paid if cotton were imported from Italy.

New Laws for Manchuria Effective from Dec. 1

Indorsement of the draft of an Imperial ordinance relating to the reorganization of Japanese administrative machinery in Manchuria was voted by the Cabinet in session in Tokyo Nov. 27. The new ordinance provides for the abolition of extraterritoriality and transfer of administrative rights over the South Manchuria Railway zone.- It was ordered to be promulgated Dec. 1 to become effective immediately.

Manchukuo to Pay More for Defense

Manchukuo's contribution towards the joint Japanese-Manchurian defense fund will be increased in the next fiscal year by Yen 5,000,000, to Yen 14,000,000 ,in view of the Sino-Japanese conflict, a *Domei* message from Hsinking Nov. 26 stated.

Negotiations on the matter are now in progress in Tokyo. Under the terms of the Japanese-Manchukuo defense protocol, Japan assumed partial responsibility for the defense of the new Empire.

Strengthening of the nation's defenses, expansion of productive capacity, and increased administrative expenses as the result of Japan's rendition of her extraterritorial rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone, form the keynotes of the next year's budget.

Reaching Yen 700,000,000, the 1938-39 budget will represent a more than three-fold increase over the figure for the 1936-37 fiscal year.

Gerald Samson, British Writer, Forcibly Expelled from Manchuria

Gerald Samson, British writer and free lance newspaper correspondent, arrived in Tientsin Nov. 24 after being forcibly expelled from Manchukuo. The action of the police followed publication of a sensational story in the Harbin *Nichi Nichi* branding Mr. Samson as a British spy. The journalist, who claims to be engaged in writing a book on Japan as well as corresponding for some London publications was first detained when he alighted from a plane at Harbin. He was searched and held for four and a half hours. Communication with the British Consulate was refused. He was put aboard the south-bound train. At Hsinking he was taken from the train by the police and again searched and detained, before being taken to the train and ordered not to disembark until he had left the country.

It was recalled that Mr. Samson was arrested by the Metropolitan Police in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, at the outbreak of the February, 1936, Army Revolt, and was held in prison for several weeks without being permitted to see the British Embassy, on suspicion of espionage but was finally released after suffering severe hardships. After leaving Japan he went to Shanghai, Tientsin and Peitaiho Beach, supposedly writing his book.

Manchukuo-German Trade Treaty to Be Revised

Negotiations for revision of the German-Manchukuo Commercial Treaty will be started by Shigenori Togo, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Germany, as soon as he arrives in Berlin, it was announced in Tokyo Nov. 27. Regulation of trade between Japan, Germany and Manchukuo is the object of the approaching negotiations. Development of trade is considered necessary by the Japanese Government in view of the fact that Manchukuo had a favorable balance with Germany and an adverse balance with Japan last year, while Germany's trade with Japan continued to show an excess of exports over imports.

After revision of the treaty, it is understood, Manchukuo will restrict its exports to Germany, while allowing the latter to export large quantities of materials. Japan also is to be given a chance to increase her exports to Germany.

Manchukuo and North China to Join Economic Resources With Japan

The Japanese Cabinet's Planning Board which has almost dictatorial powers, is said (according to a recent *Reuter* despatch from Tokyo) to have decided to set up a North China Measures Commission shortly, following a thorough survey of various economic factors in North China, to formulate concrete measures for the economic development of that region.

It is reported that such measures will be generally in line with the following ideas, entertained in many civilian and official sections in Japan:

1. Fundamental policy will be on the basis of the interdependence of Japan, Manchukuo and China and the principle of give and take. Various industrial and business companies will be organized under the tripartite joint plan.
2. Foreign capital will be invited to take part in the undertakings and exploitation of North China in consonance with the open-door policy.
3. All plans for the economic and industrial development of North China will be in line with the industrial policies of Japan and Manchukuo, so that all three countries will form a single economic unit.
4. While private investments and management will be allowed in principle, on a liberal basis, the basic industries and national defence industries will be placed under Japanese control, on a monopoly basis.
5. The iron industry is to be managed by the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, the coal industry by representatives of the Japanese Colliery Federation, transportation facilities by the South Manchuria Railway, the electric power industry by the Japan Electric Power Federation; the telephone and telegraph systems by the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, the salt industry by the China Development Company, and the North China cotton industry will be under the joint management of the Japan Spinners Association, the Japanese Spinners Association of China and the China Development Company, a Japanese capitalized and controlled concern.
6. To control and supervise all of these enterprises, a supreme controlling company will be set up. The interests of each of the above-mentioned companies and organizations will be represented in this supreme company. All plans of different companies are required to obtain approval from this supreme company.
7. Japan will make arrangements under which funds may be supplied liberally for these enterprises and also give certain guarantees with respect to safeguarding their activities, while the enterprises will be given certain privileges.

"Manchukuo" Effectively Closes Trade Door

Headquarters of the Yen 100,000,000 Japan Industrial Company, of which Gisuke Ayukawa is president, were removed to Changchun Dec. 1, so as to start organization of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company, which has a monopoliy on heavy industry in Manchukuo. With this holding company as a nucleus, a new Yen 450,000,000 company will be organized.

Measures designed to stimulate Manchukuo's trade with Japan, Italy and Germany and facilitate control over the movement of prices will be put into effect next week.

Efforts will be made to develop Manchukuo's industries and agriculture but special concessions will be granted to Nippon-made products. Imports of rice will be prohibited from all countries save Japan and Siam. Wheat imports will likewise be forbidden, except by Japan. Importation of soda will be forbidden.

Imports of leaf tobacco from North America and Shantung will be curtailed while imports of all refined sugar, save that produced in Japan, will be prohibited so as to encourage the sugar beet industry. Exports of Indian corn will be allowed only to Japan. Exports of castor beans to the countries of North America will be banned, while the exportation of the staple to Japan will be handled exclusively by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests. The law will expire in a year, but can be revised and extended.

Manchurian Railway to Be Opened This Month

Construction of a railway linking Mishan and Hulin, both in the northeastern part of Sankiang Province, and constituting a trunk line to the Manchukuo eastern border, has been completed and the road will be opened to the public on Dec. 1, it was announced in Mukden Nov. 26. The line will be under the management of the Directorate-General of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Fifteen Killed in Train Crash Near Hsinking

Fifteen persons, two of them Japansee, lost their lives during the night of Nov. 26 in a head-on crash of two trains near Huachia, a railway station 50 klms. north of Hsinking. Sixty-eight others, including a number of Manchukuoan soldiers, received injuries of various degrees of seriousness. At least 39 of these were reported to be seriously injured.

Eight Catholic Mission Fathers Murdered at Chengting by "Manchukuoan" Troops

Chinese travellers from Chengting confirmed in Peiping Nov. 26 the report of the slaughter of eight Catholic missionaries and one Czecholsovakian organ repairman on October 9 at Chengting. The group of nine were apparently murdered at the hands of "Manchukuoan" troops on the day following the capture of Chengting despite the fact that a Japanese officer called at the mission in the city and assured the bishop of protection.

The travelers said that ten uniformed men interrupted the missionaries at supper, bound and blindfolded them, and removed them in a truck to the scene of the cremation of the Japanese dead. There the troops reportedly bayoneted and cremated the entire party including Bishop Schraven Lottum of Holland; Reverend Lucien Charny, Melun, France; Reverend Thomas Ceska, Czechoslovakia; Reverend Eugene Bertrand, Auvergen, France; Reverend Gerard Wouters, Holland; and Reverend Emmanuel Robial, Sarthe, France. Also killed were Brothers Anthony Geerts of Oudenbosch, Holland and Vldislas Prinz of Poland and Mr. Bskowitz, organ repairman.

"North Pacific Star" Says Russia Is Preparing for Hostilities

Definite indication that the Soviet Union is preparing for hostilities is seen in the Nov. 15 issue of the *North Pacific Star*. The paper criticizes the administration of the Trans-Siberian Railway, revealing that Josef Stalin and V. M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, had personally issued urgent orders for immediate restoration of efficient operation of the railway. The order, it was indicated, was given in late October or early November, soon after Japanese forces were reported moving toward the border of Outer Mongolia.

Soviets Possess 151 Submarines, German Admiralty Says

A revelation that Soviet Russia possesses 151 submarines, which constitute the largest submarine fleet in the world, is contained in an astonishing report on the naval power of the Soviet published in Berlin Nov. 25 on the authority of the German Admiralty. It is believed, the report adds, that 50 of these submarines are in Vladivostok, where structural parts of new submarines are periodically arriving by the Trans-Siberian Railway ready for assembly at the local dockyard. The report reveals that many heavy cruisers, fast light cruisers and other craft are being built, with several 35,000-ton battleships projected. New naval bases of the first rank are said to have been recently created in Far Eastern and European waters.

Moscow Recalls Staff of Embassy in Tokyo

Most of the members of the Soviet Embassy staff in Tokyo have been recalled by Moscow, except for the newly-appointed Ambassador, Michael Slavutsky, apparently with a view to effecting a wholesale shuffling of personnel, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 27 stated. A message from Harbin the same day said 15 members of a staff of 40 at the Soviet Consulate-General there had been recalled by the Moscow Government.

Trouble Flares Anew in Saghalien

Trouble has flared anew between the Soviet authorities and Japanese concerns operating in North Saghalien, according to a telephone message received in Tokyo Nov. 27 from Toyohara, Capital of Japanese Saghalien. Strong detachments of Japanese police have been ordered to guard the border between the Soviet and Japanese areas. New instances of the alleged oppressions of Japanese firms and individuals by the Soviet authorities were reported in the message.

Last month, officials of the Foreign Office described the situation in Soviet Saghalien as "serious," following the complaints of the Japanese-owned North Saghalien Petroleum Company and the North Saghalien Development Company that their operations were severely restricted by the Soviet authorities. The two firms subsequently closed a number of their branch offices and discharged hundreds of their Soviet and Japanese employees.

Britain Asked to Sever Relations with Russia

An appeal to Great Britain to cease her assistance to China and to sever relations with Soviet Russia was contained in a resolution adopted at a monster rally at the Shiba Park in Tokyo Nov. 27. Drawn to the meeting by the prospect of hearing addresses by Japan's leading superpatriots, 50,000 enthusiastic Tokyo residents passed the resolution by acclaim. The resolution also urged Great Britain to maintain strict neutrality in the Sino-Japanese conflict, following the termination of the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels. Achievements of the Army in the current hostilities in China were lauded in another resolution adopted by the meeting.

This meeting was one of a series sponsored by various patriotic organizations to organize and express public opinion on the subject of "foreign interference" in the Sino-Japanese dispute. On Nov. 22, a mass meeting sponsored by the Association of Members of the Lower House Interested in China Problems passed a resolution asking Britain to "reconsider" her stand in the China conflict. Six days earlier, the Association passed another resolution scathingly attacking the participants in the Brussels conference for condemning Japan's actions in China.

Tokyo Protests Against Russia's "Unfriendly Acts"

"Unfriendly acts" allegedly committed against Japanese diplomatic officials in Vladivostok by the Soviet authorities formed the subject of a demarche filed with the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo Nov. 28 by the Foreign Office. The Gaimusho's memorandum voiced the Government's objections to the following conditions said to be prevailing in the Soviet port:

1. Denial of medical service to sick members of the Japanese Consulate-General in Vladivostok;
2. Refusal to vise the passport of the Japanese vice-consul in Vladivostok;
3. Denial of city water service to the Japanese Consulate-General.

The demarche asked the Soviet Embassy to use its good offices in rectifying the "distressed situation."

M. Litvinoff in Election Speech Says Russia Will Rely on Its Own Forces

Although faithful to the ideals of the League of Nations and collective security, the Soviet relies on her own forces and is ready to defeat any enemy, declared Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 29 to an election audience in Leningrad, where he is nominee for the Supreme Council. M. Litvinoff's speech bristled with ironical references to the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels and to the weakness of democratic countries. He went on to say that the fighting forces of aggressor countries had united to bombard the Comintern, but the aggressors were so exhausted economically by the cost of preparing for war, that they cannot decide upon a long war. Therefore, they seek the line of least resistance. "We and they know that this line cannot reach our borders," M. Litvinoff declared. In conclusion, he said the defensive capacity of the Soviet did not depend on international combinations, but on the unceasing growth and might of the fighting forces of the Red Army.

Matsuoka Says Japan Will "Save North China Farmers"

Japan will push her work in the rebuilding of North China along the lines of improved agricultural methods as the "only effective means left to save North China farmers," said Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchurian Railway Company and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council, in a special statement for the *United Press* in Tokyo Nov. 28.

"Practically every available acre of North China is under cultivation as all the students of agricultural China know," he said. "Any large scale addition to the arable area there is impossible. An increase in crops and in their money value because of improved quality through introduction of modern scientific agricultural methods and improved seeds and fertilizer is about the only effective means left to save North China farmers."

Mr. Matsuoka said that the farmers of North China must have plenty of purchasing power which is a "prime need" for Japan to whom a thriving market is a matter of life and death. It would also spell a blessing to all the other great trading countries of America and Europe, he said.

The railway executive believes that American public opinion is backing the China of Nanking war lords, thinking all the while that it is backing the China of farmers and workers. All the western blunders and misunderstandings come from not drawing a "sharp line" between these two Chinas, he averred.

Economic Development of North China Is Discussed in Tokyo

Measures for the economic development of North China are the topic of serious and widespread discussion among journalistic, industrial, financial and official circles in Tokyo. The *Chugai Shogyo*, leading commercial daily, noted Nov. 27 that the South Manchuria Railway Company is campaigning for management of the coal and iron industry in North China, but said that both government and financial circles looked with disfavor on the railway's proposals. Smooth development of North China can be attained only through freedom of enterprise, the paper stated in urging that the government take advantage of the growing tendency on the part of industrialists and financiers to take an active part in Asiatic projects.

Shingo Isuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, the largest cotton spinning company in Japan, in an interview with Premier Prince Konoye, reportedly urged the "necessity for free economy" in the development of North China, and deprecated any monopolistic concessions.

Japan to Import North China Cotton

In one of the first moves to strengthen the economic ties binding North China and Japan, the Tokyo Cabinet Nov. 26 approved the importation of 250,000 piculs of North China cotton by special guilds, yet to be established. The required funds, totalling about Yen 30,000,000, will be lent by the Bank of Chosen to the Hopei Provincial Bank, Masao Taki, President of the National Planning Board, informed the Cabinet.

North China Currency Said Stable

Currency in North China and Manchukuo was said to be "stable" Motoyoshi Shijo, a director of the Bank of Japan, stated on his arrival in Moji Nov. 27 from a tour of the two areas. With the provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan enjoying large trade in wood, leather, coal and salt, the Bank of South Chahar, Mr. Shijo predicted, "will prosper."

Import Duties Cut by Tientsin Commission

Import tariff on ten articles of wide consumption was drastically reduced by the Tientsin Peace Maintenance Commission, the *Chugai Shogyo*, leading Tokyo commercial daily, reported Nov. 25. Items favored since Nov. 20 were rice, flour, sugar, tobacco, cement, cereals, tin plate, marine products, petroleum and paper. Duty on sugar, it says, was cut from Yen 14.50 to Yen 4.80 per 100 lb., flour to Yen 0.10 from Yen 0.64 per bag.

Customs Funds in North China Banked in Name of Inspector-General

The subject of collections by the Chinese Maritime Customs in North China was raised in the House of Commons Nov. 24 by a Labor member who asked whether the Japanese authorities still held Customs collections in North China and to what extent they were making remittances against loan obligations.

In reply, Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, said his information was that the Customs revenues collected in Tientsin and Chingwantao were being banked in the name of the Inspector-General of Customs in the Yokohama Specie Bank, and that remittances were being made, though not regularly, nor in adequate amount.

On the subject of the seizure of Customs launches by the Japanese for military purposes, Mr. Eden said that instructions had been sent to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambsasador in Tokyo, in regard to the matter.

Honan Autonomous Regime to Be Set Up

Meeting in Changteh, an important town on the Pinghan Railway close to the Honan-Hopei border, representatives of various districts in the province Nov. 26 decided to establish an autonomous Honan provincial government, a *Domei* message stated. The proposed administration and its head were formally installed the following afternoon. Changteh will, for the time being, be the seat of the new Government.

Wu Pei-Fu's Aide to Head Honan Autonomous Regime

Gen. Hsiao Jui-chin, once a divisional commander under Marshal Wu Pei-fu, was chosen Nov. 27 to head the newly-established Honan Autonomous Government. Changteh, lying close to the Hopei-Honan border, has been selected by the new administration as its temporary seat. Interviewed by *Domei*, after his investiture, Gen. Hsiao declared that the people of Honan "cannot tolerate the tyranny of the Nanking Government, which is co-operating with Soviet Russia in pursuing an anti-Japanese policy." The officer pledged to exert every effort to develop Honan's industries and natural resources.

Sun Sheng-wu Proceeds to Kansu and Ninghsia

Sun Sheng-wu, member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, arrived in Sianfu Nov. 25 from the Capital by the Lung-Hai Railway and after a brief stay there, proceeded to Kansu, Chinghai (Kokonor), and Ninghsia.

Chinese Defenses in Shansi Strengthened

The Chinese defences in central and southern Shansi have been strengthened as a result of fresh plans decided upon at a meeting of the high Chinese commanders, a *Kuomin* message from Linfen Nov. 28 stated.

Japanese Say Foreigners in North China Are Given Full Protection

Careful protection is being given by Japanese troops to foreign property and lives in North China, according to a correspondent of *Domei*, who returned to Shihchiachwang Nov. 29 after inspecting the principal towns along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Special protection is being given to foreign missionaries and churches everywhere in North China, he said. For this purpose a liaison officer has been attached to every church by Japanese troops . Unauthorized persons are not allowed to enter them, the correspondent reported. Missionaries are privileged to have permits and identification cards to enjoy freedom of movement.

Air Squadron Attacks Chinese Retreating from Kuanhsien

Encountering 400 straggling Chinese troops retreating southward from the vicinity of Kaunhsien, northeast of Taming, a Japanese Army air squadron unloosed a shower of bombs and inflicted serious losses on the column Nov. 27, Japanese Army field headquarters announced in Tientsin on said date.

Chinese Munitions Train Bombed by Japanese Near Taian

Complete destruction of "more than a dozen" railway carriages, loaded with arms and ammunition, was claimed by Japanese Army fliers Nov. 27 following a raid on Taian, midway between Tsinan and Tzuyan on the Tsinpu line.

Railway Service Resumed Between Tientsin and Yellow River

Working day and night, Japanese engineers have repaired the huge iron bridge spanning the Tuhsieh River, north of the Yellow River, permitting the reopening of direct railway service between Tientsin and the left bank of "China's Sorrow."

7,000 Chinese Troops Surrender to Japanese in Northern Honan

Marking the first mass defection of Chinese troops, 7,000 men formerly belonging to Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan's Twenty-Ninth Army surrendered to Japanese forces in Northern Honan Nov. 27. Their commander, whose name was not made public by the Japanese military authorities, also capitulated, Japanese telegrams alleged. Disarmed by Japanese troops, the surrendering men turned over 6,000 rifles, 360,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 30 light machine guns, 3,000 rounds of light machine gun ammunition and 2,000 spears.

The Problem of Resuming Industrial Operations in Shanghai

In an attempt to solve to some extent the war refugee problem, notes the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) in an editorial on Nov. 26, the Shanghai Municipal Council has asked factory owners to resume operation of their factories in Shanghai. In industrial circles, it is stated that unless the Shanghai Municipal Council can take some definite action to improve the situation in connection with transport facilities and the supply of raw materials, there is no way for the factories to reopen. Also, owing to the disruption of railway communications and the confiscation of junks by the military authorities no transport facilities are obtainable at the present time. Unless the Shanghai Municipal Council can obtain some kind of guarantee of protection for junks and other small craft, it will be very difficult to solve this problem of transport.

The problem of raw materials is likewise serious, the *Sin Wan Pao* pointed out. The many cotton spinning and weaving mills cannot obtain their raw material, cotton—from North China. Other kinds of factories face similar difficulties. The problem of the reopening of factories is not one merely for the International Settlement at Shanghai. It is one which faces the entire country. Unless efforts are made by all parties, we (*Sin Wan Pao*) cannot see any possibility of resumption of operations by factories either in Shanghai or in other areas affected by the hostilities. There is also the problem of taxation. Without a solution of these various complicated problems, factories will be unable to resume operations for some time to come.

Paper Importers Complain of High Charges for Deviated Cargo

The Shanghai Paper Importers' Association held their second emergency meeting in Shanghai last week. The meeting discussed a notification from the freight conference that 16 shillings per bill of lading ton would be charged for carrying deviated cargo to Shanghai. The members present found this rate very high and not much of a concession, remembering that the freight conference carried deviated cargoes to Shanghai in 1932 free of freight. The committee was asked to follow the matter up through the proper channels.

Japanese Seize Chinese Radio and Telegraph Services in Shanghai

The Japanese authorities on the afternoon of Nov. 28 took complete control of the Shanghai Telegraph Office of the Ministry of Communications, situated at the corner of Szechuen and Foochow Roads. The building was originally built by the Germans to house their post office in Shanghai, but was lost by them to the Chinese as a result of the World War.

The radio station of the Ministry of Communications was also taken over by the Japanese and as a result the broadcasting station went off the air the following night. The Japanese occupation of the Ministry's local radio and telegraph units was carried out by a party of Nipponese officials who visited the radio dispatch and receiving station at Lane 591 Bubbling Well Road in the company of two foreign officers of the S.M.P. Arriving at the radio station, the Japanese gave notice that as they were taking over the office they would allow no message to be dispatched or received until they have censored the copies.

Japanese officials later visited the Markham Road and Sinza Road radio control rooms of the Telegraph Office, where similar instructions were given to the Chinese employees. At the Sassoon House studio and the Love Lane control room of Station XQHC, Japanese officials also took over control in the afternoon.

Following the arrival of the Japanese, the Chinese staff of the various units of the Telegraph Office decided to leave the premises.

As a result of the Japanese seizures Shanghai is cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the country.

Communication abroad is maintained by the foreign cable companies and the R.C.A. and Mackay radio services.

Japanese Ask Chinese Employees to "Cooperate"

Chinese employees and technicians of various Communications organs were asked by a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy to co-operate with the Japanese to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of postal, telegraph and radio services. Arrangements to secure such co-operation, the spokesman told foreign press correspondents, are now being made. "Should these efforts fail," the official warned, "it would be unavoidable for the Communications facilities to be, at least temporarily, crippled, much to the regret of the Japanese authorities."

Messages to many interior ploints in China can still be sent by roundabout routes, for example, by transmitting them first by cable to Hongkong.

Japanese Take Over City Government Ferry Pontoon in Shanghai

A detachment of soldiers took over the Greater Shanghai Government City Ferry Pontoon at the Peking Road Jetty Nov. 26. The Japanese flag was hoisted over the pontoon, which prior to the present hostilities in Shanghai had been used both as a wharf for city government ferries and as a floating restaurant.

The small detachment of Japanese troops on arrival first severed all the telephone connections and cleared all the onlookers from the pontoon. The *Fooshing* of Jardine Matheson and Company moored beside the pontoon to unload some 20,000 bags of rice for the last two days was still there, but the Japanese prevented the coolies from using the pontoon. Unloading was being done through the adjoining pontoon, the S.M.C. Pontoon Nov. 15.

U.S. Government Insists on Being Consulted Regarding Shanghai Customs

A *Reuter* message from Washington, Nov. 28, stated that the United States Government has formally expressed its concern to the Japanese Government regarding any attempt to interfere with the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs system.

Political quarters in Washington, it is stated feel that the Administration has recently been soft-pedalling on the forthright policy announced by President Roosevelt in his speech at Chicago last month on account of the adverse reaction in the Senate.

They predict, therefore, that the United States Government will not stick out its neck very far in dealing with Japanese designs on administrative functions formerly exercised by the Chinese in the Shanghai area.

Representations expressing the concern of the American and British Governments regarding the present customs situation in Shanghai were understood to have been contained in notes delivered to Foreign Minister Hirota in Tokyo Nov. 28. Both Ambassadors were understood to have told Mr. Hirota that their governments feel "much concern" over the customs issue in Shanghai.

Questioned by foreign correspondents, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said the situation would be "more than intolerable" for Japan if revenues of the Shanghai customs were used by the Chinese authorities to purchase war supplies.

The spokesman said the Japanese military authorities understand very well the existing status of the Chinese customs, whose revenue is mortgaged as security for foreign loans, but that under the present circumstances Japanese forces are keeping control of the Shanghai customs, "while hostilities continue," so as to reduce Chinese military power.

New and more vigorous representations were made Nov. 30 by the United States to Japan against any attempt by the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai to disturb the Chinese Maritime Customs. The State Department explained that the new move consists of a formal written representation by the United States U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew, to the Japanese Foreign Office of views submitted earlier. The Note followed in general terms oral representations previously made when concern was expressed regarding any attempt to interfere with the integrity of the Chinese Customs system.

Tokyo Says Customs Administration Is Fair Game for Seizure

Concurrence with the requests regarding the administration of the Chinese official organs in Shanghai and the suppression of anti-Japanese activities made to the Municipal Council by Japanese consular and military authorities was voiced in Tokyo Nov. 23 by high Government officials.

The Chinese Maritime Customs, the officials pointed out, is "nominally and actually" an organ of the Chinese Government, although in the past it had enjoyed a "unique existence." Sir Frederic Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs, they added, is an official of China.

For this reason, it was emphasized, the Customs can not be regarded differently from any other Chinese official organs in the area now controlled by the Japanese Army.

The Japanese military forces, the officials said, were thus justified in seizing the launches of the Maritime Customs. The administration of the Post Office in the Shanghai area, the officials asserted, will be regarded in the same light as that of the Customs.

Japanese Attitude Toward Chinese Customs Explained

Actions of the Japanese authorities against the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai were motivated by the governmental character of the institution, a Japanese Embassy spokesman declared Nov. 28. Drawing a sharp line of demarcation between the Maritime Customs as an organ of the Nanking administration and its international character as a source of revenue for the amortization of foreign loans, the spokesman emphasized that the steps being taken constituted "the first phase" of a proposed extension of Japanese control over the service. "We do not believe," he asserted, "that anyone can object to our actions insofar as their representing an assumption of control over a Chinese Government organ is concerned."

Replying to a question, the spokesman declared that the steps taken by the Japanese authorities had not yet entered "their second phase." "Due consideration will be given the interests of foreign Powers with regard to the question of loans secured against Customs revenue," he said. "But we have not yet reached that stage."

Tokyo "Asahi" Critical of American and British Stand on Customs

The British and American Governments' representations to Japan regarding the control of the Shanghai Maritime Customs were the subject of an editorial in the Tokyo *Asahi* Nov. 29. The representations are described as "in the nature of warnings."

Japan, the newspaper said, has not presented any formal demand whatever to any foreign government. Gen. Iwane Matsui has merely declared that Japan should, as a matter of course, take over the Maritime Customs and postal and telegraph administrations in Shanghai.

Even if Japan makes demands of the nature mentioned, there is no reason whatever for her to take unjust measures in disregard of the other Powers, the *Asahi* declared.

"It is not difficult," the newspaper continues, "to imagine that any step Japan may take in this regard will be limited to the extent of the precedent established in connection with the Tientsin Maritime Customs."

Suggesting that Great Britain and America have taken up their present attitudes because they are especially concerned with Shanghai, or because they are apprehensive that Japan may demand more than at Tientsin, the *Asahi* said: "In dealing with the representations of the Powers, Japan need not on this account lower the level of any demands she would make as a matter of course. It need hardly be mentioned that, as a victor country, Japan should adopt a grave attitude."

Great Britain takes the stand, the journal proceeds, that she should be consulted beforehand on any change in the status of the Customs, and the United States, while insisting on the rights of a creditor, simultaneously expresses concern that American goods may be ousted from the Shanghai market. "Japan, as a victor nation, need not necessarily accept the foregoing demands," the *Asahi* said. "It is proper, however, that until a declaration of war is made, Japan should respect them." This acceptance, it adds, should be subject to Great Britain and America endeavoring to prevent any possibility of China's policy of prolonged resistance and inducing Japan to make formal a declaration of war."

Manchukuo, Japan and Germany to Form Huge Aircraft Concern in Manchuria

Preparations are in progress in Tokyo for the establishment of the Oriental Aviation Company, Ltd., in Hsinking as a joint enterprise of Japan, "Manchukuo" and Germany. The capital of the proposed concern is fixed at one hundred million yen, of which Yen 40,000,000 will be taken up by the Japanese government, Yen 30,000,000 by the "Manchukuoan" and another Yen 30,000,000 by the German government. The new company will specialize in the manufacture of planes and internal combustion engines. The promoters include eminent "nationalist" political and industrial leaders in Japan such as Teijiro Yamamoto, Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, Lieut.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Shingo Tsuda and Yakichi Ataka.

Japanese Say That 30 British-Built Planes Have Been Destroyed in Kwangtung

Thirty Chinese military aircraft, recently purchased from Britain, were destroyed by Japanese aircraft raiding the Pokwan and Tienho airdromes, in Kwangtung Province, according to a *Domei* message from Hongkong Nov. 29. The planes were imported into China by way of Hongkong.

Chinese Airdromes Bombed at Canton

Canton and the southern portion of the Canton-Hankow Railway line were the objects of an air raid by the Japanese air force on the morning of Nov. 28, a *Domei* report declared.

Appearing over the City of Rams at 10.45 o'clock, the Japanese air contingent bombed the two Chinese airdromes at Tienho and Paiyunshan on the outskirts of Canton.

It then flew along the Canton-Hankow Railway and also severely bombed Yuantan, Pakiang-kow and other stations and the Canton Arsenal.

Despite heavy attacks from Chinese land and anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese unit returned to its original base safely.

Over 500 Killed and Injured by Japanese Raids in Kwangtung

According to official reports from the police headquarters in Hongkong, over 40 houses were destroyed and 500 civilians were killed and injured, as a result of Japanese air raids over various parts of Kwangtung Province Nov. 25. Hopping off from Chekwan in the morning, a fleet of 17 Japanese planes invaded Kwangtung province in two directions. Nine of them attempted to bomb the Canton-Kowloon Railway but did not succeed on account of the strict air defense along the line. The other eight planes bombed the iron bridge across the Pearl River and the Honan Spinning and Weaving Factory. At 10.15 a.m., the Japanese raiders appeared over the city of Canton. They dropped more than ten bombs but all went wild. Several incendiary bombs, however, set fire to a number of houses and resulted in heavy casualties among the civilians.

Report of International Institute Recalls Certain Anniversaries

The report of the International Institute of China, Inc., founded by Dr. Gilbert Reid in 1894, states that the April 1937 trustee meeting did not take any further steps to alter the present status of the Institute set-up. This present arrangement, modified somewhat owing to the financial stringency, has continued in force since the spring of 1928. Next spring, however, the ten-year lease of the Institute building for hospital purposes will expire, returning this property to its owner for disposition. While the lease has been purely nominal ($5 in Shanghai currency per annum), the hospital has, from time to time, paid part of the taxes on the property it has been using.

One of the chief expenses of the Institute, in fact, lies in local taxes, which have never been reduced, the report says.

The year 1937 recalls certain anniversaries of Institute milestones. The founder, Gilbert Reid, who died at Shanghai 10 years ago, September 30, 1927, and is buried at Hungjao Road cemetery, arrived in China 55 years ago this autumn to begin studying Chinese in Shantung province.

Both hospital and school have carried on their tasks quietly during the past year, and the former reports progress, including an expansion of charitable work. The hospital now is facing its future, as its Institute contract is about to expire and no other property has yet been obtained. The school, allowed a smaller grant by the Institute, is making headway under revised management and no longer considers itself a purely charitable elementary school.

Japanese Protect Foreign Property at Soochow

To protect foreign property the Japanese Army has sealed up buildings owned by foreigners in Soochow. Simultaneously the army issued special passes for free passage of foreigners, while foreign hospitals in the city are to be allowed to receive refugee patients.

In the United States Court for China

AT SHANGHAI CHINA

In re:	Cause No. 4100
Estate of	Estate No. 1979
JOSEPH MICLO,	ORDER
Deceased.	Filed at Shanghai, China. this 10th day of August, 1937.
	William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER.

The Application of the Administrator in the above entitled Cause requesting an ORDER of this Court to be directed to JOSEPH DONAT MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, ALFONSE MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, and MARCEL MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law assumed to be the heirs-at-law of JOSEPH MICLO, Deceased, whose Estate is now in the course of administration in this Court, and it further appearing that the above Joseph Donat Miclo, Alfonse Miclo and Marcel Miclo are dead not having been heard of by near known relatives of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for some thirty years or more, and it appearing that there is an uncertainty whether they are alive or dead, and it further appearing that it is necessary for the administrator of this Estate to be informed of all heirs-at-law of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for the purpose of making distribution of the assets of said Estate, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED.

That Joseph Donat Miclo and/or his heirs-at-law, Alfonse Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law, and Marcel Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law and all known and unknown heirs-at-law of Joseph Miclo, Deceased be duly notified in the manner hereinafter mentioned to submit in this Court on or before the first day of January, 1938, their evidence of proof positive of their respective kinship to Joseph Miclo, Deceased, as his heir or heirs-at-law, if they or any of them intend to participate in the distribution of the assets of this Estate, if found duly entitled thereto, and all communications in this respect shall be addressed, as follows:

The Clerk of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this ORDER be caused to be published in a newspaper in general circulation in the City of Orbey, Department of Haut-Rhin, Alsace, Lorraine, France, and in the City of Paris, France, in the French language, and also in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Shanghai, China, in the English language, and that this ORDER shall be published in said newspapers on the first and second Saturdays, each, of the months of October, November and December, 1937.

BY THE COURT.
MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge of the United States Court for China.

Nine-Power Conference Declaration Purely Historical —Introduced No New Features

With only Italy voting in opposition, the Nine-Power Conference Nov. 24, in an atmosphere of disappointment, adopted its Report and Declaration—urging, among other things, a suspension of hostilities and a resort to peaceful processes to find a settlement—and then adjourned indefinitely.

The Report adopted at Brussels Nov. 24 it was pointed out, is purely an historical survey of what has happened hitherto, and does not introduce any new features.

The Declaration, on the other hand, reaffirms general principles in 12 points, namely:

1.—Refers to the importance of international instruments;
2.—These instruments constitute a framework to safeguard security and peace;
3.—The Conference was called for the purpose of examining the Sino-Japanese dispute under Article VII of the Washington Treaty;
4.—China has stated that her military operations are purely in self-defense and has come to the Conference.
5.—Japan has refused to come to the Conference.
6.—No solution, forcibly imposed by one nation, can constitute a settlement that will be lasting, just as direct negotiations cannot give a lasting settlement. Any settlement must take into account the various interests in the Far East, and consultation with other Powers is envisaged if necessary.
7.—Reaffirms the principles of the Washington Nine-Power Treaty.
8.—A prompt suspension of hostilities would be in the best interest of all parties.
9.—Urges suspension of hostilities and the resort to peaceful processes to find a settlement.
10.—The possibility of these peaceful processes should not be overlooked.
11.—The Conference is temporarily suspending its sittings to allow the governments to exchange views and further explore all peaceful methods for a just settlement in conformity with the Nine-Power Treaty. The conflict in the Far East remains, however, as much the concern of all Powers assemblled at Brussels, espeeially those immediately directly affected.
12.—The Conference may be recalled by the Chairman or any two members.

United States Pauses in Campaign for Mobilization of World Opinion

Collapse of the Nine Power Conference at Brussels has signified temporary termination of that phase of the United States Foreign policy which called for mobilization of world opinion against aggressor countries, authoritative observers in Washington stated Nov. 24. The deeply imbedded attitude among the people of the United States in favor of neutrality has left officials with little support of the policy calling for concerted world opinion because many persons felt it might eventually involve the United States in foreign entanglements, observers pointed out. Apparently the anti-intervention feeling has resulted in the relinquishment by officials of that phase of foreign statecraft. The final cause of the policy change was believed (according to a *United Press* message from Washington Nov. 24) to be the coldness of Congress toward the Conference at Brussels. Previously Congress had believed the principles of the Nine Power Treaty could be used to demonstrate to China and Japan the attitude of the world toward the conflict in the Orient.

Chinese Papers Unanimous in Opinion That Brussels Conference Was a Tragic Failure

That the Brussels Conference is ended in a tragic failure was the unanimous opinion of the Chinese papers in Shanghai.

The *Ta Kung Pao* Nov. 25 commented: "Knowing Japan's intention of occupying China further, we should long since have prepared for this eventuality. We cannot but regret that we did not find out our own strength before. Most of our people felt that we did not have to expend much effort in strengthening our country. We now believe that by some effort we may be able to defeat the enemy. These people are dreaming,—dreaming that victory will be achieved in the near future. As a result, the military reverses both on the northern front and at Shanghai greatly disappointed them, and they feel deep pessimism. That kind of attitude seriously damages China's cause."

Except for its confirmation of the principle that the sanctity of international agreements should be upheld, the *China Evening News* commented that the declaration of the Nine-Power Conference is wholly meaningless. "It is very superficial as compared with the former one, condemning Japan as the violator of international agreements. Though we anticipated no special results from this conference, we cannot but feel disappointed at its outcome, showing as it does that might is right," the *China Evening News* further commented.

Committee of 23 to Meet in Geneva

Well-informed circles (according to a *Havas* message from Geneva Nov. 25) still believe that the Committee of 23 of the League of Nations will probably meet about Dec. 10 in order to examine the Sino-Japanese affair. They point out that representatives of the big powers were unanimous at Brussels that they will continue to seek a means to put an end to the hostilities, and they consider that it is in Geneva through the Committee of 23, that negotiations must be pursued.

American Administration Tied by Public Settlement

The Washington correspondent of The London *Times*, referring to the break-down of the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels, emphasized that the uncertain temper of the American public ties the hands of the Administration. He drew attention to the movement in Congress, backed by all pacifist organizations, for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting a declaration of war without a public referendum.

The Declaration of the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, The *London Times* Nov. 25 stated, does not go so far even as the Report adopted by the League of Nations Committee of 23 on Oct. 5, which, at least, held out some hope that individual members of the League might extend some help to China. It is hardly surprising, the journal continued, that the Chinese delegates should have expressed their disappointment at the poor results of a great international meeting. Yet it is difficult to see what other conclusion the Conference could have reached.

It must be admitted that the odds have been against the success of the Conference from the start, *The Times* pointed out, and disappointment at its meagre achievement has been intensified by the fact that it met before the echoes of President Roosevelt's great Chicago speech had time to subside.

Question of Free Hand for Germany Shut Off by Speaker in Commons

Assurance that there was no foundation in the statement that the British Government was considering giving Germany a free hand in Austria and Czechoslovakia in exchange for an assurance that Germany would not make any colonial demands for six years, was sought by Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, in the House of Commons today. The Speaker, Capt. Edward Fitzroy, however, intervened.

Payroll of British Army and Air Force at Singapore Totals £3,000,000 a Year

British Army expenditure in connection with Singapore fortress plan in the current estimate is given as nearly £3,000,000, including a vote of £150,000 for the defences to be constructed at Penang, and a great part of this money has been or will be spent in local contracts. A striking example of the new money circulating in the Colony is the pay-roll of the Army and Air Force which averages some £700,000 per year; a very considerable portion of this is spent by the officers and men in Singapore. Of this sum the Army, with a garrison of some 7,000 men, accounts for some £600,000 and the Air Force with some 1,000 men provides the remainder. With additional squadrons which are expected to be stationed in Singapore shortly, there will be a further increase in the money circulating. Naval personnel at present is small, but will quickly grow with the completion of the Base, when it is expected that a fleet will be based on the Island.

More Battleplanes for Singapore

The two squadrons of warplanes made possible by the gift of £300,000 to the Imperial Government by the Federated Malay States Government are likely to be stationed at Singapore or Penang, off the West Coast of Malaya, a *Reuter* message from Singapore, Nov. 15, stated.

Anti-Japanese Text-Books Banned in Straits Settlements

Chinese text-books of 83 varieties, used in the Chinese schools at Singapore, were banned by the Straits Settlements authorities Nov. 28. Patterned after the text-books in China, the volumes allegedly contained violent anti-Japanese propaganda. The Chinese population of the Straits Settlements is estimated at 800,000.

JAPAN—"SO SORRY, OUR BOMBERS COULDN'T FLY TO BRUSSELS"

By Low in the Manchester Guardian and Evening Standard

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Hongkong: Dina House	Tel: 30692

War Secretary Woodring Urges Stronger Army for the U.S.

Harry H. Woodring, U.S. Secretary of War, Nov. 29 recommended to the Congress that the American military forces be strengthened. He declared this precautionary measure was necessary to preserve peace among one quarter of the people of the world. The American Army is now more efficient than at any time in its peace-time history, the War Secretary said, but requires some strengthening to fill up deficiencies and to assure adequate national defense.

U.S. Maritime Commission Announces That No More Wartime Ships Are to Be Sold

From now on, authorization for the sale of merchant ships built during the war but now laid up will be refused, Joseph Kennedy, President of the Federal Maritime Commission, announced in New York Nov. 30. This action has been taken, he asserted, in order to face any eventuality, commercial or military. The fleet still includes 113 ships. The decision also permits maritime enterprises to develop their construction without fear of having these ships put back into service to compete with newly-constructed ships.

Anglo-French Communique Recognizes Gravity of Far Eastern Situation

All aspects of world affairs were discussed by Camille Chautemps and Yvon Delbos, and the British Ministers, Neville Chamberlain and Anthony Eden in London this week.

A joint communique stated that the British and French Ministers examined the Far Eastern situation, "the gravity of which they fully recognize." They were agreed, as regards readiness to cooperate with other Powers similarly placed, to protect their rights and interests and to meet obligations arising from international treaties relating to that part of the world.

"AMERICA'S PEACE BROADCAST"

Orr in The Chicago Tribune

Shanghai Power Company Suffers Huge Losses

The Shanghai Power Company, American incorporated, is now preparing a detailed report on its losses in the Sino-Japanese hostilities to be present to the local American Consulate in readiness for the filing of claims for compensation in the future, according to Chinese sources. It is stated that the company has incurred a loss of over $710,000 from the destruction of power meter installations in the eastern district. Since half of the business of the company used to be done in that district, business losses as a result of the local war are also considerable.

Further Reports on Industrial Losses in Shanghai

Supplementing the report submitted to the Ministry of Industry by the local Chamber of Commerce, regarding the losses sustained by 15 Chinese factories here during the Sino-Japanese hostilities (these 15 factories were all capitalized at more than $200,000), another detailed report on losses sustained by ten factories was sent to the Ministry this week. According to this second report the losses of various factories are as follows:

Fu Hsin Tobacco Factory, destroyed October 18 and 19; loss $237,400.

Ta Chen Silk Filature, destroyed October 27; loss $86,850.

Shen Yuan Silk Filature, destroyed Oct. 27; loss $84,500.

Hsin Yieh Porcelain Factory, destroyed Oct. 27; loss $150,000.

Shieh Yuan Chong Leather Factory, destroyed September 4; loss $202,700.

Li Teh Oil Factory, destroyed Oct. 12 and 21; loss $300,000.

Heng Hsin Tai Oil Factory, destroyed Nov. 1; loss $22,225.

Chang Teh Oil Factory, destroyed September 21 and Oct. 2; loss $37,360.

Ta Yu Yu Oil Factory, destroyed Oct. 3 and 14; loss $1,300.

Nan Chong Factory, destroyed during September; loss $350,000.

T. V. Soong, Sun Fo and O. K. Yui Confer at Hongkong

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the National Economic Council and of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, arrived in Hongkong Nov. 30 for a short stay. He arrived there from Manila, after having made the trip from Shanghai on a British freight steamer.

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chinese Government, arrived in Hongkong secretly from Hankow by plane on November 24; he is engaged in important consultations with Chinese and British officials in Hongkong.

Mr. Sun is conferring with T. V. Soong, O. K. Yui, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, Pacification Commissioner of Sian. Measures to be adopted in the future in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict were understood to be the topic of their discussions, according to *Domei*.

Japanese Put Import Tax on Cargoes to Shanghai

The London Chamber of Commerce Nov. 30 drew the attention of the British Government to the fact that the Japanese authorities are insisting on the payment of Japanese import duty on cargo intended for Shanghai but carried on to Japan unless it is re-exported within a month. In the event of payment of the Japanese import duty, no refund will be allowed when the goods are reshipped to Shanghai. The Chamber pointed out that this is a great disadvantage to shippers, who in many cases are having difficulty in tracing their cargo. It, therefore, urged the British Foreign Office to request the Japanese Government to grant a further extension period of three months.

Tokyo Press Says Russia Has 300 Planes in China

Three hundred 'planes have been supplied to China in two instalments by Soviet Russia since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, the Tokyo press reported Nov. 26. Moscow's action, the dailies asserted, was in accordance with the "secret clauses" of the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact. The first instalment, the newspapers said, consisted of 170 'planes, almost all of which were disabled by Japanese fire and bombing in the opening stages of the conflict.

Of the second instalment, which has recently reached Lanchow, Kansu, 80 'planes have been assigned to Sian and 50 to Nanking, the reports asserted. Eleven Soviet fliers and eight aeronautical engineers have, likewise, reached China, according to the Tokyo papers.

Other reports alleged that negotiations are in progress in Moscow between the Soviet Government and Tsiang Ting-fu, Chinese Ambassador, for supplying additional 200 airplanes to China.

Japanese Planes Allegedly Shoot Down Russian Craft at Nanking

Japanese naval aircraft bombed Chinese military establishments in Changsha, Hunan, Loyang, Honan, and Nanking, a Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai Nov. 25 announced. In the raid on China's abandoned capital, three Chinese machines, all of Russian manufacture, were shot down. Six Soviet-built craft rose to offer the Japanese raiders combat, the officer said. In addition to the three machines that were shot down, two "medium-sized" craft, grounded at the Tachiachao airdrome, were bombed and destroyed, the spokesman claimed. The Nanking Telephone Exchange, "now a military establishment in that it forms the hub of the Chinese system of military communications," was bombed and wrecked, the spokesman asserted. All Japanese machines participating in this action returned to their base without losses, the officer declared.

Japanese Naval Planes Renew Attacks on Kiangyin

Intensive bombardment by Japanese naval planes of Chinese positions in Kiangyin, Tanyang and several points along the Lung-hai Railway were carried out by Japanese planes, Nov. 24. Kiangyin Fort on the Yangtze, Chinese concentrations along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Ishing northwest of Lake Tai also were the objectives of bombing raids.

Yellow River Town Raided by Japanese Planes

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, Japanese military planes Nov. 25 raided Chinese fortifications at Changching, southwest of Tsinan, on the southern bank of the Yellow River. Spotting a fleet of 150 junks used for military purposes, the aircraft bombed and strafed the vessels.

Japanese Planes Follow Government Offices Westward

Closely following on the heels of the westward transfer of the Chinese Government offices, Japanese airplanes Nov. 24 bombed Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, and also Hengyang, an important city in southern Hunan.

Japanese Bombers Allegedly Destroy 14 Chinese Planes at Loyang

Japanese military planes bombed Loyang along the Lung-hai Railway in Honan Province Nov. 26. Fourteen Chinese grounded planes, the airdrome, hangars and other military buildings were demolished, Japanese field headquarters announced.

Japanese Bomb Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway

Heralding decisive drives by Japanese troops deeper into Shantung Province, military planes carried out an intensive bombardment Nov. 23 along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway. Further bombings of cities by Japanese planes all over the country, including Canton, are matters of daily occurrence.

The Chinese report stated that scores of people were killed and wounded Nov. 24 when a fleet of 11 heavy Japanese bombers invaded Loyang, important city on the Lung-Hai Railway in western Honan. Fifty-six bombs were dropped on various parts of the city.

Japanese Planes Raid Northwestern Outskirts of Sian

Twelve Japanese planes, coming from the direction of Shansi, raided the north-western outskirts of Sian Nov. 27. Nine of the raiders then flew eastwards. As they passed the Lung-Hai railway, one bomb was dropped at Pachiao, but failed to explode.

Plane Bombardment Sets Fire to Wutsin

Fire broke out at Wutsin, the Chinese base of defense operations for Nanking, after a bombardment by Japanese planes Nov. 25.

Japanese Planes Drop Bombs on Nanking Airdrome

Japanese naval airplanes staged a raid on Nanking, Nov. 25 dropping bombs upon the Tahsiochang airdrome.

Watch Your Tongue!

The state of your tongue is a sure indication of the condition of your stomach; it should be red and clean. If it is furred or yellow it is a sign that your stomach is out of order, and you should at once seek a remedy to put it right. Pinkettes are what you need!

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
HUBERT SYLVAIN HONIGSBERG,
Deceased

Cause No. 4242
Special Proceedings
No. 2121
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
November 5th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk
By N.E. Lurton
Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Hubert Sylvain Honigsberg, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 14th day of May, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
Administrator Ad Colligendum
of the Estate of H. S. Honigsberg,
deceased.

Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

NOTE TO READERS:—This week's issue of *The Review* includes a 28-page supplement devoted to the Red Cross Campaign. Subscribers as well as news-stand purchasers are entitled to a copy of same.

Earl H. Leaf has been granted a decree of divorce from Mrs. Kwei-ying Leaf in Tientsin. The judgment was originally scheduled to be granted on July 30 but the Japanese bombed the courthouse, killed the presiding judge and burned the court records on July 29, necessitating a rehearing of Mr. Leaf's case.

Judge Milton J. Helmick, of the U. S. Court for China, returned to Shanghai Nov. 29 on the mv. *Jean Laborde*, following a brief visit in Manila.

Kenneth R. Kingsbury, President of the Standard Oil Company of California, died Nov. 22 aboard the steamer *Santa Paula*. The vessel was off the Canal Zone en route to New York.

Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, leader of the mutineers who kidnapped Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Sian last December, returned to Hongkong Nov. 26 from a "tour of study" in America and Europe.

Ku Meng-yu, member of the C. E. C. and former Minister of Railways, who recently returned from a European tour, arrived in Hankow Nov. 27. Mr. Ku went abroad in March last and visited Britain, Germany, and Austria.

A group of foreign military observers, including an American, a Briton, a Pole, a Finn and a Siamese arrived in Shanghai last week from Japan to inspect the operations of Japanese troops at the front lines.

Dr. John Earl Baker, Director of the Shanghai International Red Cross, is appealing to local firms which are removing their sand-bag barricades to contribute the old bags to his organization. The bags, he stated, can be used as bedding for refugees in Nantao.

H. R. Knickerbocker, staff correspondent for Hearst's *International News Service*, who spent several weeks in Shanghai and Nanking covering the Sino-Japanese crisis, departed on Wednesday, Dec. 1 for Europe, traveling by way of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

By an order of General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, it is announced that Major-General Huang Wen-tien has been appointed Defence Commissioner for the Pearl River. Major-General Huang assumed his duties Nov. 27.

Mrs. Peggy Snow, wife of Edgar Snow, arrived in Shanghai from Peiping on Thursday of this week. Mr. Snow has been here for some time where he has served as correspondent for the *London Herald*. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are residing at Hamilton House.

The American Chamber of Commerce, because local conditions have returned to "more or less normal", announces the reopening of its Chinese language classes as from Dec. 1. Those former students as well as new students desiring to join the classes were requested to register their names with the Chamber.

Word was received in Shanghai this week that Frank J. Raven, sentenced in February 1936, to five years imprisonment at McNeill's Island, following conviction in the U.S. Court for China on charges of embezzlement, was released from incarceration two weeks ago.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, well known resident of Shanghai, who has been visiting relatives in the United States, recently has been seriously ill but is recovering. She is residing at the home of her sisters, No. 277 Park Ave., Apartment No. 502, New York City. Recently, Dr. Fearn leased an apartment in Washington, D. C., and plans to spend the winter at the national capital.

The Jacquinot committee and Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman of the International Red Cross Executive Board, were guests of the Cosmoplitan Club at the Park Hotel, Shanghai, Dec. 1, when glowing tributes were paid to the humanitarian work that is being carried on for the refugees and wounded. Father Jacquinot in an address described the work of the Nantao sanctuary. Dr. Yen was introduced by Herman C. E. Liu.

Rumors that the German acting consul-general, R. C. W. Behrend, had been recalled as a result of Japanese complaints over his handling of outstanding local problems were emphatically denied by authoritative German quarters. These sources declare the rumors to be "absolutely unfounded," Mr. Behrend's departure being due to his own request for home leave made on November 13 and granted a few days ago on the ground of ill-health.

The death occurred in Shanghai Nov. 29 at the age of 54 from a heart attack following pneumonia of Henry S. de Vault, chartered accountant. Besides his widow, Mr. de Vault leaves a sister, Byrne Tadon, of Tesler, Oklahoma, and a brother, Sullins de Vault, of Amsterdam, New York. Mr. de Vault was born in Bristol, Virginia. He first came out to China in 1926 to take up the position of manager of Haskins and Sells.

Mineo Watanabe, war correspondent of the Tokyo *Yomiuri* and Koh Mayeda, a cameraman for the *Tokyo Asahi*, were killed while covering the capture of Wusih. Both men were regarded by their colleagues and rivals in Shanghai as the most daring representatives of the Fourth Estate, having made a habit of travelling about with the advance guard of the Japanese units at the front.

R. A. Monson, correspondent for the *London Daily Telegraph*, arrived in Shanghai this week, having traveled here directly from Spain. Mr. Monson who is of Australian nationality and a former member of the staff of the *West Australian*, will take the place of Philip Pembroke Stephens, correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* who was killed by machine-gun bullets fired by Japanese soldiers on Nov. 11. An account of the killing of Mr. Stephens appeared in *The Review* on Nov. 20.

Jacques Deschodt, Shanghai editor of the *Havas News Agency*, departed this week for Tokyo where he will take over the duties of Georges Alsot, who is returning to France because of ill health. M. Deschodt joined *Havas* in 1931 when he organized the local office of the agency. Other changes in the local *Havas* office were also announced by M. Breal, Far Eastern Manager. Jacques E. Marcuse was sent to Hankow as special *Havas* correspondent, while Pierre Dufour, formerly assistant editor, was promoted to chief editor. Robert Guillain, formerly with *Havas* in London and Paris, has arrived here to become assistant editor.

Robert T. Bellaire, member of the staff of the *United Press* at Shanghai, departed this week for Tokyo where he will be married to Miss Mona Badgerow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Badgerow of Sioux City, Iowa. Miss Badergow is scheduled to arrive in Japan from the United States this week. Mr. Bellaire, who joined the *United Press* a year ago and who has served as night editor at Shanghai, also comes from Sioux City, Iowa. He is a graduate of Columbia University, N. Y. Following their marriage and a honeymoon trip through Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Bellaire will return to Shanghai.

Jack Belden, member of the staff of the *United Press*, who covered the fall of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi and then traveled south to the Yellow River with the retreating Chinese troops, has arrived in Shanghai. Mr. Belden was the only foreign correspondent with the Chinese forces and his description of the Japanese airbombings and resulting distress among the Chinese soldiers and civilian population, provided the first authoritative information regarding conditions following the Chinese defeat, to reach the outside world.

The Rt. Rev. William C. McGrath, Prefect Apostolic of Lishui, in a radio address from Shanghai Nov. 28 strongly criticized the author of "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers." Monsignor McGrath does not believe that Shanghai is anybody's Paradise these days. He maintains that the author of this book (Maurico Frescio, former Mexican Consul in Shanghai) deliberately closed his eyes to much of the good in Shanghai and gave only a destructively critical appraisal, especially in regard to missionaries; and that he was determined to turn a blind eye to all charitable activities. Monsignor McGrath paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Municipal Councils of the Concession and the Settlement, of the medical profession and the firefighters of Shanghai who performed such heroic work during the recent crisis. He then dwelt at length upon the missionary aspect of the case, particularly Catholic institutions.

Chiang Kai-shek's Part in the Relations of China and Japan

The important part played by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the complicated relations of China and Japan is covered in a two-volume edition 600-page authorized biography of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A supplementary preface, written on Oct. 30, stated that the publication of the book was delayed by the outbreak of hostilities.

The author, Hollington K. Tong, well known Chinese journalist, probably was better qualified than anyone to write the story of the life of Chiang because Tong was the Generalissimo's first teacher in the little village of Fenghwa, Chekiang.

The two volumes contain numerous pictures of the Generalissimo, many heretofore unpublished. The biography was published by the China Publishing Company with the printing from the press of Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai.

Japanese Seize American- and Italian-Registered Boats—Later Return Them

The *Romolo* and the *Lido*, two tugs flying the Italian colors and belonging to the China Trade Development Navigation Company, were taken over by a party of Japanese bluejackets Nov. 30. Another vessel, belonging to the China Trade Development Navigation Company, was taken over by a party of Japanese bluejackets Nov. 30. Another vessel, belonging to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, was also seized by the Japanese and towed down river. Nipponese bluejackets who boarded the *Lido* and *Romolo* at 1.05 p.m. hauled down the Italian flags and raised the Rising Sun emblems.

The two Italian boats and also the launch *Feiting*, belonging to the American-registered China Foreign Steamship Co. (William Hunt & Co.), which had been seized at the same time, were returned the following day to their owners by the Japanese authorities, following protests by the American and Italian Consulates General. The Japanese explained that the vessels had been seized under a misapprehension.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

"Escape from Shanghai"

No better story of the first few days of Shanghai's 1937 hostilities has appeared than the informal retelling of her experiences by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who came to Shanghai to rest and ran into an affair which swept the Spanish civil war from front pages all over the world.

Appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post* for October 30, the story is charming, reflecting the personality of the writer, yet dramatic, reflecting the rapid action from the opening of hostilities on August 13 to the earthquake in Manila which greeted the already terrified women and children.

Mrs. Roosevelt, like so many Shanghailanders, sought a look at the war in Hongkew on the night of August 13, and failed to see anything of much interest. But the following day the war came to the International Settlement. From a vantage point on the eighth floor of the Cathay hotel she watched the events of the early afternoon of "Bloody Saturday," seeing an infuriated Chinese mob on the corner of Nanking Road and the Bund beat a Japanese to death just about an hour before aerial bombs were to kill many of those who took part in the attack. Then the planes were sighted by the Japanese ships in the harbor. Mrs. Roosevelt continues:

"Just then the manager of the hotel came and asked us to leave the grill, saying we would be far safer down in the lobby. That, of course, was out of the question, as we could have seen nothing. On the way down in the elevator we decided to go to Doctor Gardiner's on Canton Road . . . We stopped for a moment at the door of the Cathay, to leave a large tip with the telephone boy and a note for Bill Hunt, telling him where we had gone. Twenty minutes later, Bill Hunt, coming to look for us, stepped over the boy's dead body."

With W. P. Hunt, Shanghai shipping and insurance agent, Mrs. Roosevelt drew up a telegram to Madame Chiang Kai-shek asking her to withhold further bombing until foreigners and non-combatants within the settlement and concession would be protected. And later in the evening she sent a similar telegram to Prince Konoye, Premier of Japan.

And so arrangements were made for her to leave Shanghai on the President Jefferson, and here is where the story becomes of particular interest to Shanghailanders, since the details of that trip to Manila for the refugees has been only incompletely told here.

The trip down to Woosung on the Dollar tender was punctuated with shells and shots, the refugees, the large majority of them being women, arriving at the month of the Yangtse, where the President Jefferson waited, in a state of extreme nervousness. But to make matters worse the waves threatened to swamp the tender, and it was only by quick work and some luck that the women were transferred to the Jefferson safely.

But that was not all. A comparatively uneventful voyage on the crowded steamer ended in Manila, and the evening of the day they landed saw the coming of violent earthquake which overturned furniture and cracked the walls of the Manila hotel. Two separate shocks struck the city less than a half hour apart, but the earthquake was the last of the dangers she experienced.

This story reads like the letter most of us would liked to have sent to the "folks back home" but didn't. There are some inaccuracies, but nothing serious, and after all, who in Shanghai dares to accuse another of inaccuracy?

"Escape from Shanghai" is one of the most interesting of the accounts of the opening of the hostilities in this area, for it is essentially personal and human, but avoids the wild-eyed excitement which so frequently characterizes the reports of the journalists. Furthermore, it is a complete story of a week during which Shanghai refugees escaped death in more forms than they are ever apt to encounter again.

A Rambling Account of Ways and Customs

"Of the Multitude"—Odd Ways and Customs of People on the Earth. R. N. Berkes. *Graphic Press, Los Angeles, Cal.* $3.00 (U.S.)

A journalist sees the world, but his observations are hardly profound, and since he jumps all over the world in every chapter it becomes too much of a hodge-podge. In other words, though every chapter has a theme: "Witnessing National Festivities"; "Idle Hours Slip By" (the story of how leisure time is spent the world over); or "Observations on Political Discontent," yet his treatment is choppy,—a paragraph here about Ireland, the next of Japan, then a few paragraphs about Sweden, and on to China. A chapter comparing the foods of the world, such as his "Sustaining Thread" can be very well done in this manner, but it is too confusing to hop, skip and jump constantly. The illustrations are evidently his own photographs and his comments opposite them are interesting, but they invariably come in the middle of a sentence, often in the middle of a word, and are usually unrelated to the subject in hand. One is inclined to give up reading them at

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In the United States Court for China

JOHN P. KOEHLER
Plaintiff,
vs.
BIRDIE A. KOEHLER
Defendant.

Cause No. 4274
Civil No. 2153
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
November 29th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Allman, Davies & Kops, has this 18th day of November, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of November, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 18th day of November, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein at any time during the past five years, and that defendant's last known address was 1502 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 29th day of November, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review*, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 18th day of December, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 29th day of November, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

the time, as they so interfere with the continuity of the reading. This is largely because the comments occupy about a page, but, as previously indicated, are interesting in themselves.

This reviewer's chief criticism of the book, however, is that the author seems to have had so little appreciation of the multitudes he was studying. He would rather take a wise-crack at the peoples of various countries than take time to understand them, and it would seem that his rudeness must at times have given offence. He talks of "national music making him sick," of first "tipping the waiter and then his tray," "of stepping out of the front door in Norway to spit in the sea," and "how to tell a Swedish student from the garden variety of native." Much as he professes to admire the Swedish people, one can hardly expect those who read his book to enjoy this description. Some of these remarks are not to be taken literally, they illustrate the author's type of humour. He doesn't actually push an Indian over when he sees him sitting on his haunches, but he says it required a "great amount of will-power" not to do so. Most Orientals, even though Mr. Berkes would call them "the garden type of native" are innately courteous and they don't need to be actually pushed over to know how superior the foreigner feels.

Some of his descriptions are rather vivid. This is Russian food: "rough bread, rancid butter, rotten tea, spoiled fruit compote, and a greasy omelette, garnished with flies and served with dirty plates, utensils, glasses, waiters, and tablecloths." He adds, "Never once were we forced to look for the butter on our table; only the sense of smell was required to find Russian butter." In Russia, he tells us at another time, the Parks go by the inspired name of "Parks of Culture and Rest. A few of us visited the famous Gorki Park in Moscow on a summer evening and came out with a great deal of entertainment and fun, but hardly any culture and certainly no rest." His comparison of Communism to an *orphanage* is pretty good: "the last place that you and I would choose for a home, but it looks pretty good to the little waif who has slept in the park most of his life."

However, it is not only Russia that he is hard on. He settled down in rural France with enthusiasm, but "as time went on, enthusiasm and I parted company only to join again on the prospect of my leaving the town." That was Neuville, France.

And thus he handles the people of India: "Lies, misstatements, irrelevancies,—such matters are of no concern when an Indian is out for a Briton's scalp . . . There is nothing wrong about a lie in India unless you are caught in it, and even then the only reproach is that you were caught." And his parting shot at a great country is: "In the meantime India will always remind me how lovely is the rest of the world."

One might go on quoting derogatory remarks about various places and people, but it might give an unfair impression of the book, for of course, the author is favorably impressed with some places and *some* people and has some interesting things as well as the harsh and uncomplimentary things to say. But the sub-title of his book is: "A Journey Around the World To Learn About People," and one is forced to the conclusion that one with this attitude and so little sympathy and understanding is not likely to learn much.

G. T. F.

Excellent Atlas of China Compiled by a German

Historical and Commercial Atlas of China, by Albert Herrmann, Ph.D., Professor of Historical Geography in the University of Berlin, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

This Atlas of China, which is Volume I in the Monograph Series to be published by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, should fill a great need in the historical-geographical field. Opinion seems to differ greatly concerning it. One college professor says that it is indispensible to any library of books on China. Others feel that while the book represents a tremendous amount of research and labor yet its usefulnes is greatly circumscribed by the lack of an introduction as to reason for its compilation and instructions as to its organization and purpose, and aids to understanding its maps.

The very fact of Dr. Herrmann's great scholarship and grasp of the subject, has made it difficult for him realize how simply material for the student with a limited background must be presented. Some of the maps, as the ones dealing with prehistoric sites in China and the beginnings of Ancient China, have that simplicity, but many are either too detailed, or one phase of a subject is overemphasized at the expense of others, as in the map on Trade and Communications. It is to be hoped that when a second edition of this work is brought out the author may add notes directing the student's attention to the main features that the maps and charts are supposed to represent.

In spite of these defects we would still agree with the first opinion given, that no library, used for reference for students on China, can afford to be without this Atlas.

The bibliography and index of geographical and proper names are valuable additions which are sometimes omitted but add to the value of this particular work.

M. C.

"The Dragon at Close Range"

The Rt. Rev. William C. McGrath, of the Scarboro Foreign Mission Society, Prefect Apostolic of Lishui, Chekiang, is the author of an interpretative volume of more than 200 pages (with 110 illustrations) entitled "The Dragon at Close Range." The book is published by St. Francis Xavier Seminary of Scarboro Bluffs, Ontario. The author is a Canadian.

The volume gives an intimate insight into the everyday life of the Chinese, their food, their clothes, their customs, their industries, their medicine, religion, etc.

A deserved tribute is paid to Joseph Loh Pa Hong, Shanghai industrialist, who is one of the most ardent of Chinese Catholics to be found anywhere. He is the president of the Sacred Heart Hospital in Shanghai and also president of the Catholic Action for China. One of the illustrations shows a group of Chinese, mostly children, 75 in all, who were baptized one day at St. Joseph's Hospice, which institution is conducted by the Sisters of Charity in the heart of the Chinese City of Shanghai.

Correspondents Asked to Help Prevent Necessity for Censorship

Foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai were called upon by a Japanese Embassy spokesman Nov. 29 to use their "discretion and understanding" to forestall the necessity for the cretion of a Japanese cable and radio censorship here. Asserting that "military exigencies" might make the establishment of a censorship on outgoing press messages necessary, the official stated that the matter was "still under study." When one correspondent remarked that "the Chinese made a nuisance of themselves with their censorship," the spokesman asserted that the Japanese did not wish to repeat such a mistake.

Fires in Nantao Continue—Japanese Say They Are Lit to "Burn Bodies"

An explanation of the reappearance of many fires in Nantao was given by the spokesman at the Japanese press conference in Shanghai Nov. 30, when it was stated that a number of these blazes are lit so as to burn dead bodies found in the area. Bodies are gathered during the morning, and during the afternoon they are cremated in groups. This is all a part of the "cleaning up" operations now being carried out in the district, the spokesman stated.

Two huge blazes were spotted in godowns on the Nantao Bund shortly after 11 a.m. Nov. 30. Both fires broke out about the same time and it is believed that a large quantity of merchandise including oil stores went up in smoke.

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160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

In the United States Court for China

In re.
THE MATTER OF LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
MANUELLA DUNCAN MORTON,
Deceased

Cause No. 4260
Special Proceedings No. 2139
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 20, 1937.
William T, Collins.
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Manuella Duncan Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 27, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Charles M. Myers,
Associated Mission Treasurers,
Shanghai, China,

Shanghai, China.

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AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

A year's subscription to *The China Weekly Review* sent to friends abroad would be a most acceptable Christmas Present, particularly this year when the entire world is wondering what will happen next———

WHETHER WAR OR PEACE IN THE FAR EAST?

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